

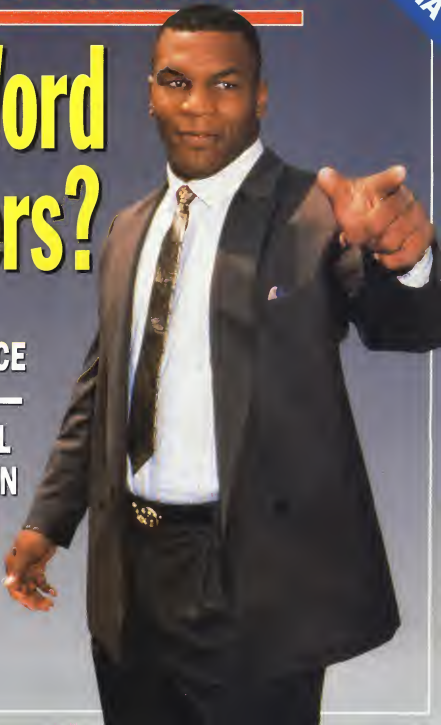
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COVER

HIS WORD OR HERS?

The trial of heavyweight boxer Mike Tyson is the latest skirmish in the increasingly public battle to define where consensual sex ends and violence begins. And as more North American women come forward to charge men with date rape or complete of sexual harassment, the public, along with the juries who decide the cases, increasingly faces a critical question: whom to believe. — 40

OLYMPICS

GOLDEN MOMENTS

The 16th Winter Games kicked off in Albertville, France, as 20-year-old Sylvie Daigle of Sherbrooke, Que., a short-track speed skater, led the Canadian team into the arena amid an extravaganza of aerial stunts, musical performers on roller blades and some colorfully beamed official uniforms. — 50



WORLD

IN FOR THE KILL

Despite denying allegations of infidelity, Arkansas Gov. William (Bill) Clinton lost his first runner status in New Hampshire's Feb. 18 Democratic presidential primary to former senator Paul Tsongas. George Bush leads again in Republican, although his popularity is at an all-time low of 43 per cent. — 22



LETTERS

FOR THE LOVE OF SPORT

As a former Olympian, I am very supportive of the Olympic movement and am happy to witness your latest as shown in the Feb. 3 cover package, "Striving Gold." However, the founder of the modern Olympics, Pierre de Coubertin, emphasized participation, international co-operation and spirit first—winning second. It is unfortunate and untrue to the Games' original purpose that we now emphasize gold and silver medals. First, Medal results are not only part of the Olympics but of the athletes and the countries they represent. But results should be secondary to the love of sport and international participation.

Sara Butler-Jones,
(Canadian swimming team,
1958 and 1960 Olympics)
Orinda, Cal.



Speed skater Nathalie Lambert: 'spirit'

Pierre de Coubertin was an idealist from and inspired by our governments in the Anglo position. The Olympics is an attempt by a distinct—and "independent"—region to reclaim its due property from the corporatized power centres of this country and prevent it from a successful conquest. It is, at times,

more, a symbolic movement, a gesture to stake our claim as free life, autonomous and capable citizens, we do not want our future monopolized in the hands of our past by bureaucrats in Quebec City or in Hull, our regional centres.

Fred Ryan,
Chairman,
Committee for the Duty of Pontiac,
Fort Collins, Que.

BANDING TOGETHER

It is interesting to see the controversy stirred by Canadian content regulations in the music industry ("Rock as a soul," Cover, Jan. 27). This serves only to highlight the continuing dilemma that Canadians face with respect to their national identity. The debate rages in co-operation with our present national crisis, which would suggest that Canadian content will no longer be an issue when Canada comes to exist. What is the music industry going to move forth and meet the challenge, or is the Canadian way, "We first and to hell with the rest"? It is embarrassing to see so much passion stirred over a government agency, the CRTC, while hardly a peep has been voiced with respect to the future of this great nation.

The Jeff Walby Band (Jeff Walby,
Joe Brenner and Tom Smyth),
Toronto

PASSAGES

DEAD: Premier homocysteinosis lost about Parks, 77, of superbly long career, at a hospital in La Jolla, Calif. In the 1950s, Parks was the host of such popular TV shows as *Don't Ask Me* and *Don't Ask Me*. But he was best known for his role as a writer of the Miss America contest with his trademark song, *There She Is*, from 1954 to 1970. In 1980, pigment which first has, saying that they wanted a younger host. The decision generated nationwide publicity when Johnny Carson, himself in a controversial letter-writing campaign in support of Parks. In a 1980 interview, Parks was still bitter about the firing. "David [Carson] could run the country," he said, "but I am too old to run a beauty pageant."



DEAD: Allison Viadimir, 33, daughter of famous TV talk-show host Sally Jessy Raphael and her former husband, advertising executive Andrew Viadimir. Philadelphia corner Thomas Moore said that Viadimir's death was accidental and resulted from "the combined adverse effects" of several prescription and non-prescription drugs. She died at her mother's house in Bensenville, Ill., 45 km north of Philadelphia.

REVEALED: The marriage of two leaders, Tassos Arslan, 63, and full economic adviser Saba Tard, 38, in Tunis. Arslan had not made a formal announcement, but Arslan's sources confirmed that the marriage took place last month. Arslan is a Syrian Muslim, while Tard, who has worked with Arslan for the past two years, is a Greek Orthodox Christian. This is the first marriage for both.

DEAD: Canadian history author Omar Lawless, 66, in Montreal. A lifelong student of Canadian social history, Lawless established C.R. K's corporate archives in 1973 and was in charge of the company's historical documents and artifacts until 1986. He received an Order of Canada in 1986.

DEAD: Irving Kaufman, 81, the judge who sentenced American spy Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to die in the electric chair in 1953, of pancreatic cancer, at a hospital in New York City. Kaufman, who converted the Rosenbergs of conspiracy to deliver secrets about the atomic bomb to the Soviet Union during the Second World War, was also known for other court decisions that expanded civil rights and press freedoms in the United States.

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE

Inted with utmost your report on the expulsion from Chair of Mrs. Susan Robinson, Geoffrey Scott and Reryl Gulliver—three Canadian trouble-makers who found a "For-bidden entrance." World, Jan. 30. Can anybody explain why these individuals, who happen to be members of the Canadian Parliament, whose expenses for travel to Ottawa were paid for by an organization opposed to the government of Ottawa, who did everything in their power to interfere in the internal affairs of Ottawa, should express surprise at being expelled? Can you imagine Canada jettisoning out of three visiting Canadian houses who attempted to interfere in our internal affairs? Surely we have enough problems without giving publicity to those who will go to any ends to get it.

John P. Fry,
Riviera

ONE DUCHY, INDIVISIBLE

While your Letter from Fort Collins, Que., was well written, it left the impression that the Duchy of Pontiac is an Anglo alternative to a worldwide Quebec, which is not "the Duchy" of the "Duchies." "Canada, Jan. 20, March of the transatlantic province of the

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LETTERS

A WAKE-UP CALL

It seems that after years of ignoring his constituents, Alberta Premier Donald Getty suddenly woke up no longer believing in official bilingualism ("Turning back bilingualism," *CanadaNow*, Jan. 20). I am glad that supposedly credible sources are finally showing the nerve to voice their beliefs. Democracy in this nation has been taking a beating at the hands of political correctness for too long.

Greg MacPherson,
Edmonton

I praise Donald Getty for having the guts and the foresight to demand an end to official bilingualism. It is an outdated concept that has caused more trouble than it is worth. There are no Spanish-Americans or Japanese-Americans; there are just Americans. Why can we not be just Canadians who are proud of our nation?

Dennis Frawell,
Cambridge, B.C.

WAXING TRANSCENDENTAL

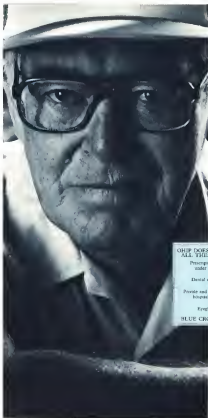
Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's latest chief of staff, Hugh Segal, likes a speedy agenda indeed ("The new top gun," *CanadaNow*, Jan. 20). According to your stories, Segal must not only work "non-stop" and "keep spirits up" in the PMO, but, perhaps even scary, "have the Prime Minister's ear." Contravening such otherworldly tasks, he should listen to that vibrant art museum superintendent, Helmutt Mithras Yogi ("A truly transcendental solution," *Opening Notes*, Jan. 13). With options running out, the gov't's recommended Biblic Yogi: Flying may not work, but it cannot hurt. Unless, that is, the trustee-like state survived an already government policy.

Art Barnard,
Scarborough, Ont.

CONSPIRACY CONUNDRUM

Fred Brunning, by slandering director Oliver Stoen's new movie, says, appears to be part of the American media establishment that has tried to cover up the fact that a conspiracy existed to assassinate President John F. Kennedy ("A ticking bomb at the movies," *As American Views*, Jan. 13). Brunning would have us believe, through his defense of then-Vice-President Lyndon Johnson, that a man who used deceit and vote-rigging to advance his political career could not possibly be party to an action that would put him in the White House. Martin E. Hanz,
Chertok, N.S.

Letters may be condensed. Please supply name, address and daytime telephone number. Write letters to the Editor, Mulroney's magazine, Blue Cross (Box 277, Box St. Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7, or by fax (416) 594-7730.



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WHEN IT CAME TO WRITING ABOUT RUTHENIUM WE HAD TO ASK OURSELVES "WHAT'S THE POINT?"

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LETTERS

'COMMON-SENSE OBSERVATION'

Peter C. Newman has shed more common-sense observation and light upon the Canadian way of thought than anyone else I have read or heard of. The *Forum* is, in English Canada's court." *Business Week*, Jan. 20. His quote from Pierre Laurin, vice-chairman of Merrill Lynch Canada, urging that "we fall in love again" seems like such an obvious forebode. It boggles the mind that the concept has escaped our leaders.

Herold Hightmire,
Dunbar, Ont.

I would like to commend Peter Newman for his excellent weekly columns that support a united Canada. Newman is one of the few responsible media people who uses his influence for positive purposes, rather than spicing for cheap, sensationalist, destructive stories. If more of the media in our country had the dignity of a Newman, we would not have the constitutional problems we now face.

Derek Parnett,
Guelph, Ont.

A WAR OF WORDS

Having watched parts of the second episode in the CBC series *The Value and the Worth*, which you previewed in your Jan. 12 issue ("The hell of battle," *Teleview*), I am astonished that you made no mention of the totally one-sided treatment of the bombing of German cities. The producers followed in a long, drawn-out apology for the Allied killing of German civilians, but never mentioned that the German bombing of London and other British cities preceded the bombing of Germany. The Germans eventually concluded that their bomber units were too costly for them to continue. It was this, and not German mistreatment, that prevented the equivalence of the destruction of Hamburg on English soil—a fact that was overlooked in the documentary. Why the bias exists?

John Lawrence,
North Vancouver

THE LAWS OF THE LAND

Apparently, black activist Dudley Lewis has the respect and confidence of some people in Toronto's black community ("Toronto's firebrand," *Canada*, Jan. 12). As a result, I would like to suggest that he direct his influence towards building bridges with other ethnic groups and the community at large. Police misdeeds need not be nurtured by racial antagonism. From the accidents quoted in the article, it is evident that the people involved with the police had been breaking the law. Police officers are often faced with desperate situations

who are armed with guns. We cannot expect them to wait until the last shot is fired.

Malcolm Davis,
Agincourt, Ont.

In "Toronto's firebrand," you state that the Toronto police do not keep crime statistics based on race. They should. Some members of the white-minority community will agree with this, but white-minority organizations are a different matter, so they will undoubtedly condemn this worthwhile change as racist.

Ronald Grant,
Brockville, Ont.

IN TENUOUS TASTE

Perhaps it was mildly interesting to tell us about the back of a baby girl to write Warren Beatty and Annette Bening (*Passions*, Jan. 20). But I do not think it was necessary to point out that they are unmarried. I am also disappointed that you felt it relevant to end the item by commenting on Beatty's past romantic association with Madonna and John Christian. I do not subscribe to the *National Enquirer*, and I do not expect to see that level of rubbish in your magazine.

Michael Thompson,
Courtier, Ont.

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OPENING NOTES

Naina Yeltsin fails a beauty test, Jim Pattison closes a car lot, and Ramon Hnatyshyn relaxes the rules

A SWEETHEART DEAL

Vancouver entrepreneur Jim Pattison's rise to riches began in the lot of the Vancouver car dealership that he bought in 1961 with a \$40,000 bank loan. Now, he is the owner of a \$2.9-billion empire that includes television and radio stations, grocery stores—and several car dealerships. But recently, Pattison said that he is closing the original dealership, which is located in his hometown neighborhood in East Vancouver. According to Pattison, who says that he plans to build a condominium-resort complex on the 87,000-square-foot site, the value of the land now exceeds the value of the business, which has not been "a money-maker." He added: "We kept it around for sentiment for quite a while. But today, we have to pay more attention to the economics of the way the world is moving." Declared the entrepreneur: "We tried to do something about it, but it wasn't in the cards." But despite his head-on approach, a hint of sentiment seems to surround the car lot's closure. The official closing day is St. Valentine's Day.

Pattison: from one car lot to a business empire



A beauty queen and her beholders

Scandal has beset the annual Miss Teen Cape Breton beauty pageant. Sponsors have dropped last year's queen, Lauren Murphy, 17, after critics after she admitted that she had cheated on a high school love affair. Murphy and 22 other students at Memorial High School in Cape Breton acknowledged that they saw a stolen copy of the cover of the day before they wrote it. For their indiscretion, the students received one-minute suspensions. Murphy's declaration occurred just three weeks before the 2002 pageant, where she would have crowned her successor on Feb. 12. The fallen queen is asking organizers to reconsider. Said Murphy: "I hope to be judged by the good I have done, not opposed to the one mistake I made." But De-

vid Brown, one of the contest sponsors, declared: "We were pleased with her work, but we can't condone that sort of thing."



Murphy: a mistake that cost her the crown

A GESTURE OF GOODWILL

Polls show that many Albertans share Premier Donald Getty's negative opinion of official bilingualism. But Michelle Stannery, a spokeswoman for the Calgary-based Together for Canada coalition, says that many Albertans are pro-bilingual. Indeed, the group recently put an ad in 244 newspapers that read: "A united Canada is dear to our hearts." She said that they raised \$75,000 for the ad in one afternoon. Declared Stannery: "People do care about Quebec." She added: "We just want to create an atmosphere of goodwill."

A new peer in the House of Lords

Before he died last year, the last Lord Mayhew of Leeds, Antony Patrick Andrew Curmoe Berkeley, had an evident fondness for Filipino maidservants. Anne Sebba and Edith Reber, each an owner of a massage parlor in the Philippines, claim that their young sons are the legitimate successors to Mayhew's seat in Britain's House of Lords. And last month, the executor of Mayhew's estate formally recognized Sebba's 10-year-old son, Daniel, as the next Lord Mayhew. Said his mother: "It was his father's dream to see our son Daniel speaking at the House of Lords as a proper Englishman."

ENGINEERING A COMPLIMENT

Naina Yeltsin, wife of Russian President Boris Yeltsin, clearly likes the smart good looks and fashion sense of Klaus Gorbachov. Stories in the British press described the ceremony as her first lady as "stately" and "immaculate" when she accompanied her husband on his first state visit there last week. Yeltsin, who has teased and has appeared in the last of need-out that looked like fashion accessories, generally describe as "stately." Last November, fashion editor of The Independent newspaper, wrote: "I think she looks round and cuddly. I think she is the Russian equivalent of Barbara Bush." But although Yeltsin failed to suppress the British editors of fashion, she drew praise from other quarters. During her visit of London, Yeltsin, a former water engineer at the Hinkley, expressed interest in Tower Bridge, which opens to let ships through, operates. "This is absolutely unique," she declared. "It is wonderful. As an engineer, I can really appreciate it." The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Brian Jostell, described her as "charming and friendly." Added Jostell: "She seemed impressed that it still works."



Naina Yeltsin beams over beauty



Nicholas Stuart Watt

A GOVERNOR GENERAL BY ANY OTHER NAME

Tradition dictates that Gov. Gen. Roman Hnatyshyn is addressed with the strictest formality in public, usually "sir" or "your excellency." But during last week's annual baseball dinner on Parliament Hill, Toronto Blue Jays general manager Pat Gillick repeatedly referred to the Governor General as "Ray." The breach of protocol occurred in the presence of such Ottawa notables as Supreme Court Justice John Sopinka, Finance Minister Donald Mazankowski and longtime Liberal MP Lloyd Axworthy. When he learned of his mistake, the embarrassed manager quickly approached Hnatyshyn and apologized. But to Gillick's surprise, the Governor General countered: "Don't be silly. Call me Ray."

The naked truth

County officials in Frederick, Md., have decided not to seek \$500,000 in state funds for a local arts centre that is exhib-



Parton uncovered

Birds of a feather

Reform party leader Preston Manning has more than just a conservative ideology in common with American Republican presidential candidate Patrick Buchanan. Both politicians employ Frank Lantz, a 29-year-old Arlington, Va.-based political consultant. Lantz admits that his knowledge of Canadian politics is limited. "I was not born in Canada," he said, "and there are things here that do not translate to the Canadian electoral environment." But he added that after reading Reform's blue book of policy ideas, he eagerly accepted the job. Said Lantz: "I wish there were more Reform ideas here in the United States. They are confined to the concept that people should run the government, as opposed to the government running the people." Said Reform spokesman Thomas Flanagan: "Frank shares our political philosophy. We wouldn't want a consultant that didn't."

Managing advice from the United States



PHOTO BY AP/WIDEWORLD

iting a painting of George Bush, Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf and singer Dolly Parton—all in the nude. The giant canvas, by Josef Schuttenhafer, recently went on display at the Delaplane arts centre. Despite the controversy, Melinda Elmer, the centre's executive director, is holding firm, noting that her mandate is to show "bold provoking art."

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How about a Senate full of celebrities?

BY CHARLES GORDON

Let's, quick, do something about the Senate so that we don't have to talk about it every year. O.K.? So, there are three choices: leave it alone, abolish it or get Roberts Borden as it.

Electing it is out of the question. True, the Senate will never amount to anything unless it is elected. But we already have one elected body with all the powers it needs: the House of Commons. What good would another one do? What we should be thinking about is how to make the House of Commons work better, and the key to that is the political parties. They can, through the way they govern themselves and the way they choose candidates, bring about the more equal representation of various groups that people find lacking now. But they won't do so unless the people demand it, and the people get involved. (Too many people are not doing so now, preferring to stand on the sidelines and yell about the Senate.)

What to do with the Senate? Well, there is a serious case to be made for leaving it as it is. It studies legislation, runs the old useful committee and provides a safety, through the patronage system, for some of the people who run our political parties behind the scenes.

Furthermore, the Senate, by its very presence, is an incentive for people to participate, as party workers and contributors, in the democratic system. If the Senate goes, we might be unpleasantly surprised to find not how few people do party work for the state of it.

In addition, the Senate provides a platform ground for worn-out or otherwise unwanted elected representatives, allowing the government of the day to replace them with fresh minds.

So if you will, but imagine what our political life would be like if some people you can think of were still active in the Commons and the provincial legislatures rather than living fading lives in the upper chamber.

Now, it is true that the present-day Senate

sometimes makes the mistake of thinking it should actually do something. When that happens, such embarrassment results, as in the case of the famous horse-playing episode during the O.T. debate. But most of the time the Senate serves all of the purposes listed above without bothering anybody or diverting attention away from more important matters.

How many of our institutions, public or private, can make that claim?

If one feasible suggestion for the Senate is to leave it alone, another is to abolish it. That is certainly preferable to giving it power: which would only use to money as some people would mislead the Senate, not particularly those who make or receive appointments to it, but its absence would our cause much of a gap in our daily lives.

You are familiar with most of the other recommendations. Each of them would give the Senate power of one sort or another, and by making it an elected body would make the people who act in it think that they have a right to exercise power. That in turn would lead to continuing debates about Senate power versus House of Commons power, provincial power versus federal power—in other words, more of the kind of unresolvable chat that has kept us

from doing anything meaningful as a nation for a decade.

If the Senate is to be changed, it should be kept powerless, but made a lot more up to date and a lot more fun. The usual of constitutional conferences just concluded could be a model. The conferences don't mean anything, but people seemed to enjoy them. They have received good coverage in the media and given ordinary Canadians the chance to be in the same hall as (as) as cabinet ministers and political scientists. Nobody seems to have been hurt by the conferences, which is an all-important criterion.

Why not, then, make the Senate a continuing conference? Like a series of conferences, it wouldn't have the same members at the time. Thus, some civility in selecting senators would be allowed (although not the kind we have become used to). For example, Senate appointments could be used to honor Canadians who have made significant contributions to this and that. The appointments could be made every month, for about a year.

Since we have never been good at honoring our heroes, a new Senate would fill a need. This month's appointees, for example, might be Roberto Borden, our second astronaut, and Daniel Nestor, a 1960s tennis player who came out of nowhere to beat the great Stefan Edberg of Sweden in Davis Cup play and almost left Canada into the quarterfinal round. Borden and Nestor would get to go to Ottawa and be senators for a year as a symbol of their country's gratitude. It would be as honor for them and, since it is the Senate, they would not have to spend too much time there.

Now would they have to spend too much time with tired-out political hacks, more so than an appointment would last more than a year? The shortness of the term reflects Canadians' attitude towards their leaders—we quickly turn off them and soon demand to know what they have done for us lately. This way, by putting them into the Senate for a year at a time, we ensure ourselves of a fresh supply of people to get tired of.

The provisions would get a chance to appear soon afterwards. If they thought it was worth doing and the rest of the Senate would be appointed from among those who wanted to be in it. There are probably people like that. After all, Senate membership has many perks and Senators can be quite pleasant at certain times of year.

After we choose our heroes for Senate membership, we would follow the time-honored democratic tradition of drawing names of ordinary Canadians out of a hat. That seemed to work well with the conventional conventions and it is a principle worth following here. If ordinary Canadians would be in the Senate, for whatever reason—perhaps to meet Daniel Nestor and Roberto Borden—let them.

Of course, a new Senate should not discriminate against politicians, or any people too. Some should be reserved for them. Once they are in the Senate, they can go on with heroes and ordinary Canadians and figure out something useful to do. As long as they don't try to run the country, everything should work out fine.

Charles Gordon is a member of the Ottawa Club.

THE PRICE OF PEACE

INDIVIDUALS AND ETHNIC GROUPS ACROSS CANADA ORGANIZE AID FOR THE FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS

A bandoned at birth by his maternal parents, Kento Kalev began life as an orphan in the Estonian city of Pärnu. Two years later, a 45-year-old single mother, Anne Kruusa, who already had six children, adopted him. But Kalev still faced a grim future. Now 4, Kalev was born with deformed feet and a deformed left, hindquarter deltoid that the Estonian medical profession could not correct. Last summer, his adoptive mother visited Toronto and appealed to the city's 18,000 Estonians to help her son. That community arranged for the child to undergo major surgery and have artificial limbs fitted later this year at Montreal's Stearns' Hospital, which will cover the cost of the treatment. Saul Skip Sego, an Estonian-Canadian lawyer who helped Kalev, "It's a wonderful opportunity for him. He'll never be able to walk without this." It is also an example of the way in which many Canadians are helping to aid the people of the former Soviet Union since its disintegration and final collapse at the end of last year.

Until two years ago, travel to Canada would have been difficult for Kalev and his mother because of Moscow-imposed restrictions. The collapse of the former Communist state has lifted those restrictions. But it also has created chaos—and new demands for aid. As a result, dozens of individuals and ethnic associations across Canada have launched campaigns to assist the needy—and frequently desperate—citizens of the newly independent nations with shortages of food, clothing, medicine and books.

The relief missions range from the \$6 million medical supplies that the federal government is shipping to Russia, Ukraine, Armenia and the Baltic republics, to the \$30,000 that Arden, Ont., cattle farmer Ross Baker sent to fly 700 lb of frozen beef to Moscow late last week. At the same time, several Canadian

universities and colleges are training economists, farmers and prospective businessmen from the former Soviet Union to help ease the transition from a planned, centralized economy to a free market.

For some Canadians involved in relief campaigns, the collapse of the Soviet Union has created an opportunity to realize their dream to be heard in the United States. For some, it was reluctant to visit during the Communist era. Robert Dumborg, for one, is a 40-year-old Baltic emigrant who was born in a refugee camp to Latvian parents, and trained in his profession in Nova Scotia. He estimates that since Latvia began negotiations towards independence two years ago, he has spent \$10,000 of his own money to promote business development in the Baltic republic. Dumborg says that during a visit to that country last year he was a delegation co-ordinating International Trade Minister Michael Wilson, he was startled by how little Latvians knew about banking, finance and commerce. As a result, he approached Halifax's Dalhousie University and argued it to set up a program to train aspiring businessmen from Latvia. That plan will likely be put into effect this summer.

At the same time, members of ethnic organizations across Canada are deeply involved in assisting their former homelands. The country's 20,000 citizens of Estonian descent, most of them living in southern Ontario, have organized an effective relief campaign. Mari Ann Kruusa, 38, president of the Vancouver-based Estonian-Euroamerican Relief Organization, and that last year the organization sent four large cargo containers to Estonia included in the shipments were an estimated 150,000 loaves, a \$50,000 emergency food to assist infant mortality, 38,000 bottles of the Tasson-based Estonian Euroamerican Relief Organization, and that last year the organization sent four large cargo containers to Estonia included in the shipments were an estimated 150,000 loaves, a \$50,000 emergency food to assist infant mortality, 38,000 bottles of the Tasson-based

ing what people can do when they pull together."

Other Canadians have launched similar charitable campaigns, often as a result of meetings with citizens of the former Soviet Bloc. Last year, 68 children from Belarus, then a Soviet republic, known as Byelorussia, spent the summer in Canada to improve their language and science systems. A 10-year-old boy named Vladimir in the Northern Ontario community of Ingonish, P.E.I. One of the boys, 40-year-old pharmacist James Kruusa, is now organizing a campaign to help the people of Belarus. He and other volunteers have collected tons of material, including powdered milk, antibiotics, stretchers, hospital equipment and in infant resuscitator.

But Kruusa said that the community is still trying to arrange transportation for the articles on a Russian aircraft with a load of goods collected by an Ottawa-based group called To Russia with Love from Canada. That organization has raised 170 tons of food and four tons of medical supplies to send to St. Petersburg, formerly Leningrad. But the Russian Embassy in Ottawa will not guarantee a plane to carry the contributions unless the fuel required for the flight is also donated. Now, backed by cash

aid, he did not believe in collective farms. In Quebec, meanwhile, the provincial government, four Montreal universities and five enterprise manufacturers formed an organization last month to sponsor exchanges of scientists between Canada and Russia. The new organization will send representatives to Moscow in March to sign an agreement with the Russian Academy of Sciences. That will eventually allow as many as 50 Russian scientists to visit Canada and work on projects



Bakers the relief includes food, clothing, medicine—and 700 lb. of frozen beef

contributions, the plane may leave for Russia in early this week. Besides providing food, clothing and medicine, Canadians are also offering some of the expertise that will be required to transform the former republics into free-market economies. Last month, 20 farmers from Ukraine finished five-month stints working on farms in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, learning agricultural techniques. Steven Zarady, a Ukrainian-Canadian who owns 1,400 acres at Soreby Lake, Alta., 120 km northwest of Edmonton, helped 10-year-old Petro Berezina, a farm economist and former collective farm manager. Said Zarady: "He was grungy on pres-

in their field. In return, Canadian scientists employed by the participating companies and universities will have access to Russian research facilities. Despite the number of initiatives under way, many Canadians who have visited the newly independent countries say that food, clothing and medicine may provide only temporary relief from some of the shortages. Long-term solutions, and the transition to a market economy, could take many decades.

DANCE JENKIN with **JOAN DEWITT** in **Alaska**, **BARRY CAME** in **Manitoba**, **CLAY ALLEN** in **Ontario** and **JOAN ADAMS** in **Quebec**

National Notes

A SOCIAL CHARTER

NEW Premier Audrey McLaughlin released detailed proposals on how a social charter could be achieved at Canada's Constitution Conference. McLaughlin said that the Constitution could be amended to enshrine a national social charter, but emphasized that for working conditions, universal health care, quality education, a clean environment, a basic level of income and a right to food, clothing and shelter. Such a charter, she said, could be achieved by a reformed Senate.

GETTY'S RETURN

On his return from a three-week galling mission, Alberta Premier Donald Getty renewed his attack on the federal government's policy of official bilingualism. Getty said that he wants to see a unified, bilingual Canada—but he reiterated that bilingualism should not be enforced by law. Refuting its criticism of his record from fellow Conservatives, Getty said reporters: "Surely we can't be terrified to even discuss how we feel."

IN COLD BLOOD

Police charged Patrick Doonan, a 28-year-old suspended worker at a Waterloo, Ont., glove factory, with three counts of first-degree murder. Witnesses said that a man carrying a high powered rifle entered the plant and gassed down a manager in his office and a woman working on the plant floor. Then, they said, he chased a supervisor outside the factory and shot him in the back before fleeing driving away in his car. Doonan was turned himself in at a police station only minutes later.

HIGH STAKES

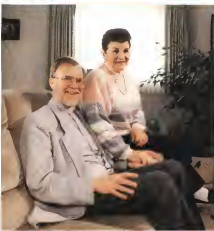
Rich, Quebecian Leader Lucien Bouchard said that his party will defend its Quebecois roots for renewed federalism, a constitutional referendum, which must be held this fall in Quebec.

A RED SEA MISSION

The defense department announced that the Canadian Antarctic Research ship and its crew of 340 will join a multinational naval force patrolling the Red Sea to relieve UN trade sanctions imposed on Iraq following the invasion of Kuwait in 1990. The mission is expected to depart for the Red Sea sometime in the spring.

A FEMINIST ROYALTY

The National Action Committee on the Status of Women, the country's largest women's group, announced a boycott of a royal commission reviewing reproductive technologies. The act said that the commission's research is based on a level of doctors and pharmaceutical companies,



Richards with wife Nadine: 'Celibacy is life-depiving. I wouldn't recommend it.'

Sex, gays and religion

Clerics challenge the bounds of permissible sex

When James Ferry retired to serve his Creator as a minister in the Anglican Church of Canada in 1981, he says, the decision reflected his deep sense of vocation to the religious life. Then, eight years later, the young minister began what he described last week as a "very deep, very spiritual" sexual relationship with another man. The affair contradicted church law, which holds that no practicing homosexual may perform the duties of a minister. At first, Ferry acknowledged he kept the relationship a secret but, last summer, his religious superior, Toronto Bishop Terrence Fisher, learned of his gay affair and demanded that Ferry either end the relationship or resign. The order, says Ferry, presented him with an impossible choice: between his vocation and his homosexual partner. The 39-year-old cleric "I could no more

choose between the two loves of my life than I could choose to chop off my arm."

In the end, Ferry chose last July to chop Ferry from the diocese's roster of ministers instead. Ferry responded by launching a one-man lawsuit for wrongful dismissal against the church and Bishop LeRoy. Last week, in a civilly overruled ecclesiastical court in Toronto, Ferry briefly accused his church of "harassment by poverty" towards homosexuals. And the Anglican rebel was not alone in challenging Christian tradition on the explosive issue of sex. In Winnipeg, Lutheran minister Steve Richards, 52, rejected bitterly last week on the decision that his parishioners made on Jan. 30 to fire him after he confided to them that he was a non-practising/homosexual. Meanwhile, in Ottawa-based Catholic theologian, Rev. Aubrey Genuis, remained in celibacy while propa-

ging his response to a stinging 13-page reprimand from Vatican authorities over his unorthodox views on homosexuality and its place in church doctrine. Taken together, the three controversies brought a fresh focus to the old debate over what is considered permissible sex for Christians.

For Richards and Ferry, the theological issue paled beside the personal anguish that both men experienced over their dismissals. In Ferry's case, the Toronto-based minister appears to have lost on all counts. Ferry's partner ended their relationship two months ago—bitterly, according to that minister, that his homosexuality would be exposed. His lover's departure left Ferry, in his own words, "deeply depressed and very angry." In Winnipeg, meanwhile, Richards said that he had closely followed Lutheran policy on homosexuality by strictly avoiding all sex for more than a quarter of a century—a course, he said, that he now regrets. "Celibacy is supposed to exempt a person," the Lutheran minister told *Maclean's*. "It doesn't. It is depressing. It is life-depiving. I wouldn't recommend it to anyone."

For both clerics, conflict with their churches is the latest chapter in a struggle to reconcile faith and sexuality. For his part, Ferry, who was last married in the 1970s, told the ecclesiastical court last week that he did not consider himself a homosexual when he was ordained in 1981. He acknowledged, however, that he was unsure at the time of two-year-old guidelines issued by Canada's Anglican Bishops which made it clear that homosexuals could be ordained only if they professed to be celibate. And he conceded that when he began his homosexual relationship, his secret secret from his parishioners at St. Philip-on-the-Hill Anglican Church in University, west of St. George's. Then, last summer, Ferry learned that some parishioners had discovered his secret and intended to demand his removal. With that threat hanging over him, Ferry met his bishop on July 9 and confessed that he was gay. But Ferry refused to end his homosexual relationship or to voluntarily resign. Ferry responded by releasing Ferry of his duties. The Toronto bishop then announced Ferry's dismissal—and the reasons behind it—as a written statement that was read to Ferry's congregation the following Sunday.

The minister's dismissal brought back within two months of his firing, he filed a civil lawsuit against the Toronto diocese and Philip—claiming total damages of \$100,000 for alleged losses of confidence and wrongful dismissal. In September, Ferry announced that he was preparing to sue his bishop on his grounds and, in return, the case for a biblical court, a newly set forum for the trial of issues arising from breaches of church law. A panel of five Anglicans, headed by former Ontario chief justice

William Parker, will decide if Ferry's actions violated his oath of obedience to his bishop. If it finds him guilty, the panel will recommend a form of discipline to the bishop—ranging from a reprimand to dismissal.

In his appearance last week, however, Ferry was clearly unrepentant. He told the court that he saw no conflict between his sexual practices and his vocation as a clergyman. Instead, he attacked the official Anglican view that it is a sin for a minister to practice homosexuality—although it is not a sin to lead homosexual worship. Declared Ferry, "How can we say that one accepts people regardless of sexual orientation and then not allow any possible expression of that orientation?" His eyes reddening and his voice sometimes crackling with emotion, Ferry accused his church of hypocrisy. Declared the cleric, "I know bishops who have gay clergy couples over the dinner. I know bishops who have been to their homes. Everything is fine as long as no one explicitly states anything."

Meanwhile, in Winnipeg, Lutheran Richards was reminded the issues questions of almost three decades of trying to live within the guidelines set by his denomination. By his own account, Richards conducted a homosexual relationship for seven years, between the ages of 30 and 32, but gave up an entirely when he entered a Lutheran seminary in 1962. Noting his church's view that active homosexuality is sinful, Richards said, "It seemed that religion pulled in one direction and sexual practices pulled in the direction of desire. So I cut myself off from the sexual aspect of my life, indeed, Richards says that he remained celibate even after his 1967 marriage. He says that his wife, Nadine, was badly shamed by her former husband and welcomed a wedding party at his wedding. The couple have five children from Nadine's previous marriage and have adopted two others.

Richards' compromise with his sexuality began to unravel when his congregation in St. Andrew's Park Evangelical Lutheran Church, in the eastern part of Winnipeg, turned last month that for three years it had been working together at the city's Metropolitan Community Church, which ministers to gay men and lesbians. The parishioners accused Richards of violating a church bylaw that requires ministers to seek the approval of their parish before taking on outside work. In response, Richards told his startled congregation that he had been a non-practising homosexual for over 25 years—and was now coming out as a minister. On Jan. 30, Richards' parishioners voted 91 to 73 to remove him from his pulpit. "For all these years, I've denied a core of my nature," observed Richards last week, "I resent that."

The debate over the place of homosexuals in the church turns, at part, on what ministers

sexual preference. Many Christian traditions maintain that homosexuality is a matter of personal choice that can, with God's grace, be denied. By contrast, gay Christians and their supporters argue that homosexuality is preordained at birth. "My sexuality," declared Ferry, "is a gift from God as much as anyone else's sexuality."

Anglicans between the two groups has divided over: homosexuals is the past. The General Council of the United Church of Canada grappled publicly with the issue in 1988, but failed to reach a consensus. Still, the council agreed that United Church membership was



Ferry: 'My sexuality is a gift from God'

open to all committed Christians, and that all members—including practicing homosexuals—were eligible for ordination. That deeply controversial decision led to the defection of ministers to United Church adherents, including Rev. John Bower, who left his ministry at Collier Street United Church in Barrie, Ont., to help found a new Congregational parish, the Bethel Community Church, in the same city. However, told Richards that he struggled for years with homosexual tendencies, which he eventually overcame. Added Howard "I feel that the Bible is very clear that homosexual activity is as sin as God's eyes."

That is also the clear view of the Roman Catholic Church. As recently as 1986, the Vatican reaffirmed the doctrine that homosexuality is "an objective disorder" that tends

"towards an intrinsic moral evil." Ottawa's Genuis, who teaches theology at St. Paul University, challenges that opinion. In his 1989 book, *The Sexual Creation*, Genuis asserts, among other things, that gay males "have a special location... to teach North American males how to experience the meaning of being feelings." The Vatican replied to Genuis' assertions on Jan. 26 with a scathing denunciation of the Canadian theologian. In its letter, the Vatican's Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith stressed the peril of "serious and fundamental disagreements" with the teaching of the church. Indeed, the Vatican wrote that, from Genuis' view, "a homosexual relationship would seem to be superior to a heterosexual relationship." If the cleric fails to bring his public views into line with those of the Vatican, he could face discipline—including the possible withdrawal of his teaching rights.

The priest, who is on sabbatical until May, declined to comment on the controversy last week. But his consultation with the Vatican has created sharp divisions among local Roman Catholics. Rev. Hubert Doucet, dean of theology at St. Paul University, insists that Genuis "is not violating the doctrine." Instead, Doucet said, "he is trying to understand what makes sense for Christians in the late 20th century." But Ottawa resident Steve MacEachern, secretary of the Saint Joseph's Association, a conservative Catholic lobby group that complained about Genuis to the Vatican authorities, takes a much-darker view. Drawing a link between the theologian's teachings and the recent rash of Catholic priests who have been charged with sexual abuse, MacEachern declared: "It's not surprising that some priests think suicide is acceptable if that's what moral theologians teach."

For Toronto's Ferry and Winnipeg's Richards, the future is no less uncertain as it is for Genuis. Richards, who was walking on a narrow razor's edge between his church work, as free to work for another Lutheran parish—although he expressed some doubt that he may have him Ferry who is seeking reinstatement, will have to await the recommendations of the bishop's court that is expected to complete its hearings this month. Indeed, the bishop's assessor has questioned the ending of the bishop's moral authority over his sexual practices. "To tell me that I should stop loving another human being," Ferry told the court last week, "is beyond the scope of any human being—including a bishop." But even if the court ultimately sides with Ferry, neither man may still will reverse the right to let his own priest if the object of his love is another man.

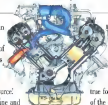
BRIAN BERNIGMAN AND DON MCGILLIVRAY
in Winnipeg and E. KAYE PULFORD in Ottawa

If Just A Few Of The New Parts That Went Into Lexus Are Impressive Here, Imagine What They're Like On The Road.

In the creation of the Lexus LS400, an astounding number of new patent applications were filed as a result of the work of 1400 top Toyota engineers over a period of seven years.

It started with a demanding design criterion called 'counter measures at source.'

For example, to lower engine and transmission noise in the cabin, traditional thinking adds more baffles to the cabin walls. But Lexus engineers traced the noise to its source, the vibration caused by the way in which the engine and drive train relate to one another. Then, by optimizing



the relationship of these key parts, they gave the Lexus automobile a quieter ride than virtually any car on the road. The same holds

true for practically every aspect of the car's design. To improve peak engine performance, reducing friction is paramount. But rather than accept existing materials, the Lexus team actually came up with

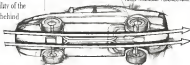


a new process for micro-finishing internal components. To minimize wind turbulence and improve the directional stability of the automobile, the hours behind Lexus came up with yet another patented idea: airfoils on the suspension system.

These are but a few of the astounding examples of a passionate commitment to perfection. To challenge the legendary European high performance luxury cars, the Lexus

simply had to outperform these lofty feats of automotive design and engineering on all levels. Not just a few, all.

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IN FOR THE KILL



Clinton visiting a New Hampshire soup kitchen; Brown (top right) monitoring the public's tolerance of private sexual ethics

At the service at Hampton Beach on New Hampshire's Atlantic coast, the landscape bore the scars of three years of economic devastation. "The Racials," signs studded empty shops window's gazing along the deserted beach. And the ravaging statistics of an abandoned construction site left a somber poignance on once-prosperous Addison Avenue. Inside the Beach Cafe and Bakery where the morning regulars were not rising there's less over coffee, muffins and political small talk. Kenneth Lessard, a 30-year-old contractor, had just received another grim bulletin. Two weeks after the town election he had sold off more than 50 finished

THIS YEAR, THE PRESIDENTIAL SCREENING TEST IN NEW HAMPSHIRE HAS TAKEN ON A NEW URGENCY

properties in a single Saturday. His bank had notified him that, because of plummeting and estate values, it was calling his mortgage loans—despite the fact that he had never missed a payment. "The bank already was holding the property to reeve," he said. "It's just scary."

For Lessard and an estimated 265,000 other voters preparing to vote their lives and frustrations in the state's first on the ballot presidential primary next week, the recession has also transformed the political landscape. Four years after George Bush saved his leadership 1986 White House bid by jumping into an 18-wheel Mack truck and homing his bid-state

in the Granite State, Lessard voted regret that he had voted for him. But Lessard says that he now has more pragmatic criteria on his mind than a candidate's likely victory. "We desperately need some positive economic news," he said. "That's why this election is so important." As Joseph Grimesman, former chairman of the state Democratic party, put it: "In 1984, we were fed and watered, but now there's real pain. This time around, people are for less inclined to accept pop from candidates."

In a state where many cars sport bumper stickers every fourth February that read "Goose of the Unemployment," voters have traditionally prided themselves on the fact that no one has won the White House in 40 years without first winning their official primary approval.

But this year, with no celebrated million-follower out of work—and New Hampshire alone reeling from \$6,000 lost jobs since 1989—that presidential screening test has taken on a new urgency. At a time when Bush's popularity has plummeted to a record low of 43 percent, and when he faces an unprecedented challenge from conservative commentator Patrick Buchanan, the Feb. 28 vote is shaping up as the first referendum on his presidency—and on the nation's public mood. In the process, it could also provide the first indication of how seriously voters are handling Bush's claim of the fact for the nation to turn around and name its domestic wars with a dose of protectionist introspection.

Wary to lose New Hampshire, and as a consequence, less vulnerable in the heady aftermath of the Persian Gulf War. After routinely losing candidates at his home four years ago, Bush has severely had a glimpse of it this year. "When they finally get it together, they had to begin a lot of the small issues," he said. "And, quite frankly, we're feeling rather confident."

State Democratic chairman Clem Spore blamed the late start for the fact that as many as 20 percent of voters still claim to be undecided, leaving next week's outcome still largely a cliff-hanger. "When you're accustomed to watching a marathon and you get tired, it makes it a lot harder to call," he said. "It's still very volatile very unpredictable."

But in the national spotlight focuses on the state's brook: snow-crusted beaches when Richard Moe and Eugene McCarthy once argued for support, were on making the most of their first moment of a test. Viewing audience of 120,000 dare was the President of the United States an situation, as Manchester's World did last month, stating that he appear live on its nightly newscast or not as its newscast of state.

In an anxious state, with no relay tag and the deficit name "Love Free or Not" stamped on its license plates, Buchanan has marketed the services with TV commercials showing Bush

the living rooms and roadside diners of the state's 111-franchise state, New Hampshire, which has more pro-growth change in the last year than any other state. "I'm a consumer advocate and write a candidate," Ralph Nader termed "old fashioned retail politics." On the morning of Feb. 28, when the race harkens back to 24 state governors from Maryland to Texas, which will vote on March 3 and 10, the candidates will be on the air, largely over the airwaves in 30-second bites. But Carolyn Gargano-Bella, a Manchester travel agent who slipped into a Buchanan news conference to see if Bush's chief Republican challenger in the field. "Most people I know have no party without about their vote. And, we know we have an opportunity that other states don't have."

But with the election season radically shortened by the campaign's late start in the fall, New Hampshire has also added a constant like many others in Pennsylvania, a grueling bedeviled 30 km west of Manchester, Edward Hamble, a retired engineer, is convinced the fact that the Democrats had waited so long to mount a shot against Bush because they deemed him unattractive in the heady aftermath of the Persian Gulf War. After routinely losing candidates at his home four years ago, Bush has severely had a glimpse of it this year. "When they finally get it together, they had to begin a lot of the small issues," he said. "And, quite frankly, we're feeling rather confident."

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World Notes

CANCER RISK RISES

Scientists at the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration said that a new hole in the atmosphere's ozone layer will likely appear over the Arctic this winter, increasing the risk of skin cancer in Canada, the United States and Europe. Ozone, a gas that shields the Earth from the destructive effects of ultraviolet radiation is depleted by chemicals found in refrigerants.

A BELFAST BLOODBATH

A Northern Ireland policeman killed three people and wounded two others in the Belfast office of Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, before he himself died. James Meehan, 34, had been going in a reporter. The next day, two Protestant gunmen opened fire with submachine-guns in a Belfast hotel, slaying five people and wounding nine others.

MUTUAL BASHING

Japanese Prime Minister Koshi Miyazawa further strained relations with the United States by declaring in parliament that Americans "may lack a work ethic." That followed a remark last month by the parliament's Speaker that American workers are lazy. In a growing backlash, senators in California have recently drafted cars made in Japan.

CLEARING THE AIR

The U.S. House of Representatives voted 217 to 192, mostly along party lines, to authorize a formal investigation into whether Ronald Reagan's 1980 presidential campaign team conspired with Iran to delay the release of American hostages. There have been persistent rumors that Republicans made a deal with the Iranians to postpone the release of 52 American hostages to prevent the re-election of President Jimmy Carter.

A FAILING GRADE

Reported by Educational Testing Service, a Princeton, NJ-based education research firm, says that the math skills of Grade 8 students in the United States are far below the world average. In a comparison of students in 25 countries, the United States ranked 23rd, just ahead of Jordan. South Korea placed first, while Canada finished ninth.

BUSINESS HEALTH PLAN

President George Bush awarded a four-point plan to nations the study of health care systems. The plan would provide health insurance for study of Americans by providing tax breaks to deter costs.

making his dramatic 1988 campaign vow, "Read my lips. No new taxes!"—and then reminding voters how the President broke his campaign promise that he would not increase the level of both accounts for the pervasive sense of betrayal to both parties. Jack Fainst, a longtime Republican who teaches history at the University of New Hampshire in Keene. "The man didn't keep his word and yet he is in New Hampshire, a man's word is his bond."

Nor can Bush count on evoking the glories of Desert Storm when he returns to the state this week to officially announce his take-no-quarter candidacy in New Hampshire, a state of one million people, which leads the nation in boot-camp-style where strongmen have tended to 7.5 per cent in four years, one of this year's hottest-selling bumper stickers says: "Sadden Hansen Still Has His Job—Do You?" For Vicky Bernos, a recently laid-off accountant from Grafton, in central New Hampshire, members of the Persian Gulf conflict have nothing but bitterness. When the war began, her army reserve unit was shipped to Washington in her four months, having her to drop-out of college only weeks before graduation and obliging her husband to quit his job to bolster their two young sons. Now, out of work, she worries over how to pay for her student loans. Sam Bernos, "Since Desert Storm, everything has fallen apart."

Another Republican who voted for Bush,

Bernos says that she is considering switching parties. Last week she lived a blizzard to drive to the back road of Whitehall Road at Hanover's Dartmouth University to hear the economic pragmatism of former Massachusetts senator Pat Tsongas. She acknowledges that his TV ads begin, "He's no movie star," Tsongas had not initially attracted her. "At first, I didn't like him because of the way he sounds and looks," she said. "But the more you listen, he seems to have thought things out."

Analysts credit that widespread yearning for substance over slogans with finally galvanizing Bush into unveiling a belated package of mid-



Nader: the ultimate grassroots campaign

ery to write in his name at the bottom of their ballots. And last week in Peabody, one of the largest, wealthiest communities they had come to, he said he was "not at all surprised" to see his name on the ballot, but he has already decided that he does not want the job. For Ralph Nader, the 57-year-old Washington-based consumer activist, the New Hampshire campaign is not a quest for elected office but a call for frustrated voters to demand more of a voice in their government.

Stiffing himself in the "name-of-the-candidate" Nader has mounted the ultimate grassroots protest campaign, involving a disgruntled electorate to voice its anger. Since the government has been hit by big corporate interests that he says ignore the financial wherewithal of what he calls "hundreds-of-thousands" of people. He spends his weekends stamping the state, crisscrossing

dis-cuss tax levels, home-buyer incentives and deductions for health insurance over no-vote voters. Facing predictions that he could lose to an arrogant Democrat, Bush has suddenly thrown himself into what could be another fight for his political life with a diverse array of weapons—including one that bore a striking resemblance to the very election-year "game-mocks" that he denounced in his state of the same address two weeks ago. His 1992 bidlet contained a provision to build a \$40-million arena into the federal building in the state capital, Concord.

As well as gauging voter response to his economic and health-care proposals, the primary also offers an opportunity for another exercise in political power taking—a chance to measure the public's tolerance of candidates' private sexual antics. Four years after the White House dreams of former Colorado senator Gary Hart are spread following revelations of his dalliance with a sometime model named Donna Rice, about the yacht Marley Bonanno, another moderate Democrat's front-runner has found himself gambling on New Hampshire voters' anti-infidelity politics. Gov. William (Bill) Clinton last week, as another lawsuit anger Governor Clinton's pointed on her three-week-old allegations of a sleazy double affair with Clinton, the primary also shaped up as a verdict on his American political future.

Democratic contenders at the state ballot. But much of his appeal has come from liberal Republicans. His most notable convert to date: Gail Burke, a 43-year-old environmentalist and former local chairman of the George Bush-Donna Campaign in Danville North, the northern hamlet where 28 voters have traditionally cast their ballots at midnight, providing the first half of the primary results. After Nader's visit last week in Danville, Burke announced that she was now a "Republican candidate to back him." "The country as a whole is getting fed up," she said. "It was just an opportunity for me to make a personal note."

Nader, who declared a vice-presidential contest with former Democratic candidate George McGovern in 1972, at first resisted efforts to draft him into the current race. But he relented after two longtime associates commissioned a national poll in August which showed that voters give him an equal chance with both Democratic candidates. Mario Cuomo to beat Bush. But the candidate has continued to reassure supporters that he is still a "citizen advocate," not a politician. Said Nader last week, "I don't even like saying 'write in Ralph Nader,' but that's the only way we're going to get a fair election." For the American consumer society's best-known critic, getting attention has seldom been a problem.

M. M.



Bushman (left) and the author (right) walking together, a call for the nation to serve its domestic needs

After sharply continuing his campaign through a snow scandal that risked turning his candidacy into a national joke, Clinton suddenly lost his front-runner status to Duggan in a new mid-poll rebound of week's end. As questions about his credibility mounted, the bush-like 45-year-old governor slipped 11 points to trail Tsongas, 38 to 13 per cent. Still, at a rally in Portsmouth, real estate agent Joe Scaglione seemed to reflect the view of many voters across the state when he proclaimed that the sexual allegations had never prompted her to waver in her support of Clinton. "I think a lot of things like that go on in the political world," she said. "But it doesn't leave any bearing on whether he could be a good president."

Bush responded that she was true, but a "Republican candidate to back him." "The country as a whole is getting fed up," she said. "It was just an opportunity for me to make a personal note."

Duggan's sharp sexual scandal, some analysts predicted that Clinton could lock up the Democratic nomination over the next month. Neither Tsongas nor any of Clinton's anti-opponents possess his regional base or his 45-million-dollar campaign chest to fund a leap from New Hampshire to the entire electoral process. But last week, as he loomed another electoral setback of Fiorino's wrote sleazebag, complete with the inflicting claim that he had "wonderful lips" and that his jawline's shape could end on a scale of 34, key officials made no secret of their fears that Clinton's prospects for losing Bush in the November election had suffered irreparable damage. And the White House gleefully confirmed plans for a presidential campaign trip to Arkansas, where Bush would promote family values.

Then, in an even more dramatic reversal on Clinton's credibility, The Wall Street Journal raised questions about whether he had been entirely truthful when he announced that he had in 1980 when he allegedly attempted to delay being called to serve in Vietnam. Last week, his voice a weary rasp as he battled the flu, Clinton described the story as an old one that



Tsongas: the new Democratic front-runner

had "been recycled against me by my opponents ever since 1978." But two of his rivals, Harkin and Nebraska Senator Robert Kennedy, both Vermont winners and both flagging in the New Hampshire polls, seized on the controversy.

In an apparent attempt to ignore his lackluster third-place campaign, after shaking up his

staff and switching slogans, Kennedy, a decorated former Navy SEAL who left part of his last leg lost to the land in Vietnam, pointedly expressed "some doubt" about Clinton's version of events. As Larry Saper, a political science professor at Charlotte-Mecklenburg University in Virginia, noted, these new questions about Clinton's character leave him more "weighted down with baggage."

In anticipation of Clinton's July 14th eligibility, some Democratic party officials last week began the crucially examining other potential stand-ins, including House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt and senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, Albert Gore of Tennessee and John (Jack) Rockefeller III of West Virginia. All publicly stated they were "any interest." But one name resurfacing on the list of alternatives presented a typically cryptic response: "New York Gov. Messers, better known as Herbie on the street."

A month after wistfully declining to run for president because of an ongoing struggle with New York Republicans over his state budget, and not incidentally missing the New Hampshire primary slugging deadline, Cuomo may now find a place on a ballot after all. A group of Chicago-based supporters has unveiled a Draft Cuomo campaign which, two weeks ago, spent a \$4,000-a-month office above a luggage shop on Concord's Main Street, mailing out 100,000 postcards instructing New Hampshire Democrats to vote to write in Cuomo's name on their ballots, organizers have already consumed an estimated \$78,000 in contributions from a newspaper of pro-Chuonism, "It's Not Too Late." According to executive director Barry Newman, a Chicago lawyer, Cuomo has done nothing to stop their efforts. He added, "On the contrary, he has been encouraging it on his own way."

In fact, Cuomo's biographer, Robert McElwain, a Michigan history professor, said that the intensely introspective Roman Catholic governor would "love to be drafted," but that he would need a flood of voters to bail him "out of the sea of pride." "I'd like to go to bed before the primary, but that could prove a tall order, even in a state where, in 1964, a write-in campaign for Henry Cabot Lodge, then the U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam, swept to an upset victory. Still, in this volatile year of New Hampshire's discontent, when about 40,000 workers go down every other candidacy, analysts agree that stronger than ever

MARC MC DONALD in Manchester

Letter from Haiti

A desperate homecoming

Shimmering in the hazy early-morning sun, the United States Coast Guard cutter Bear coasted alongside a blacktopped jetty in Port-au-Prince's dilapidated harbor. The ship's cargo, 250 Haitians who had tried to escape their island country's political violence and economic despair, but who had been forcibly returned on orders of the United States government. The passengers strained against open-mouthed boredom in the ship's stern. There, rows of bunks, the men, women and children who had left Haiti's shores in rickety boats tied down the Bear's metal gangway past armed policemen and back onto the turmoil that has raged since a military coup toppled the democratically elected government of

in some sectors of the island's economy and, as a result, 450,000 workers have been laid off from manufacturing jobs. Saul Michel Escamez, mayor of Petit-Golvet, a tiny fishing village 63 km southwest of Port-au-Prince: "The industries are closed and there is no work. The only thing to do is to get on a boat and go." Added the guest-bookish mayor: "It is the poor who pay the price of the embargo."

Last week, Washington indicated that it would relax some of the embargo's restrictions against selective industries. Such "flexibility," said state department representative Margaret Tawler, was designed to ease the problems of Haitian workers. From exile in

Venezuela, Aristide condemned Washington's decision to relax the sanctions, arguing that the move will bolster the army and its hard-line civilian supporters. But Washington's action was also clearly designed to try to staunch the flow of Haitians headed for the southern U.S. coast. Warned that waves of refugees might cause a political backlash during the elections, members of the U.S. administration insisted that the Haitians were trying to escape poverty, not persecution, and that they were not eligible for asylum.

On Feb. 1, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled with the administration's description of the influx of refugees as a national emergency and allowed the forced repatriation of the Haitians to begin. That move drew swift condemnation by several human-rights organizations, including Amnesty International, which described the policy as a moral outrage.

But within two days of the court's ruling, the first two coast guard boats, carrying 363 refugees, crossed the 200-mile Woodward Passage between Cuba and Haiti and, after their voyage, docked in Port-au-Prince at a narrow terminal once used by Caribbean cruise ships. Immigration officials screened the returnees, police fingerprinted them and then passed them on to the Red Cross, which gave them the equivalent of \$17 and yellow return cards entitling them to rice, beans and milk after they returned to their homes. The officers continued to dock intermittently through the week.

Augustine Louis, dressed in a blue khaki shirt and green cotton



Aristide with Brent Mahoney in December: sanctions

Louis is not alone. Since the coup, more than 15,000 Haitians have fled from the country. Most have been rescued from the sea by U.S. Coast Guard ships, with 16,000 of them now housed in makeshift camps on the American mainland at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Many of the refugees claim to be fleeing from political persecution or fears that they will be victims of violence should the army try to tighten its grip on the country. And concern over more political harassment heightened last week when pro-Aristide demonstrators set fire to some of Port-au-Prince's poorest neighborhoods. But other Haitians had clearly fled because the country's economy, already one of the weakest in the world, has further suffered from an American-led economic embargo imposed on Oct. 10.

The Bush administration and its partners in the Organization of American States are trying to force Haiti's leaders to reinstate Aristide's government. But the sanctions have caused a breakdown



Haitian refugees returning to Port-au-Prince after being rescued by U.S. authorities: a national emergency

points, claimed what he said was all that remained of his worldly possessions: a diary, two Bibles, an army-issue cot cover, torn underwear and crumpled black pants, two packages of corn chips and some expired M&M's Ready to Eat left over from American supplies in the Petrasan Golf. But as he waited for the chunky yellow boat that would ferry him back to Saint-Marc, he marveled that it was Haiti's violence, not hard times, that had driven him to try the dangerous passage. "I was scared, that's why I left," said Louis. "Now, I don't know what will happen when I go back home."

As the bus bounced over the potholed road that wound north along what led him to leave the country on Nov. 12, "The military were asking for me and I didn't want them to come to my house and take me," he said. "Leaving the rapid fire of a machine-gun spraying bullets into a crowd of people, Louis said that the military had fired randomly into houses where they suspected that young Aristide supporters lived. "Every night, the military shot down M-16s and threw M-45s into the air and into houses," he said. "I didn't want to die by shooting. I would prefer to die in the sea and take my chance."

As a result, Louis and 153 others set sail for Miami on a 37-foot boat "baptized" *Trust in God*. "Louis said they lived on bread, meat, bread and rice and ate Spanish and Creole songs to keep their spirits up, especially after high winds caused the boat to take on water. He said that hopes rose even further when a coast guard cutter picked them up on their third day at sea. But rather than arriving in Miami, as they expected, the refugees were taken to Guantanamo Bay, said Louis. "They poured gasoline over our clothes, protestants and set fire to the boat." On the boat, housed either in tents, on ships or in an accord hangar, hope for building a new life faded. "In Guantanamo, I lost 10

pounds in bedclothes I had before," said Louis. "The American authorities told us, 'We don't need more Haitians.'" Now, said Louis sadly, "I don't believe in America anymore."

Marlene Germann entered Louis's tentacles. The 23-year-old transplant from Ansbach, 45 km northwest of Port-au-Prince, also said that she sought to leave the violence behind. "They were shooting people in Ansbach and I didn't want to die by bullets," said Germann. "I thought in Miami there would be more security." But American officials shipped her back to Haiti after she had spent three months in Guantanamo Bay. Back in her father's home in a slum area of Port-au-Prince, where streets are lined with piles of rotting produce, Germann expressed anger towards the United States. "Americans are denying us our liberty," she said. Stumbling inside the family's concrete-block house under a brightly colored wall-hanging of the Last Supper, Germann's father, Aristide, 63, said that he feared that the military might seek to punish the returning refugees. "It is possible they will come in and shoot," he said, "because they are crazy."

As a result of the political uncertainty and Haiti's endemic poverty, family members greeted the returning refugees with mixed emotions. Indeed, when Louis arrived at his old two-room house on a scrubby hillside in Saint-Marc, his sister Shyenne admitted that her "heart was heavy" during his absence. But Marciano Joseph, Louis's 60-year-old mother, and she who saw that Louis's penultimate attempt to reach America had failed. "There is nothing for him here," she said with a wrangled smile. "I thought he had found a new life." For now, the latest refugees from Haiti's violence and poor conditions will have to settle for the old ways.

BILLARY MACKENZIE in Port-au-Prince

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Offshore oil exploration rig near Miramystown, Nfld.: a megaproject that appears to be of dubious economic viability

BUSINESS

ROLLING THE WATERS

The announcement was to have been made by Newfoundland Energy Minister Rex Gibson's desk at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, Feb. 4. When it failed to arrive, Gibson said later, he assumed that Gulf Canada Resources Ltd. executives had changed their minds and decided not to sell a 25-per-cent stake in the \$5.5-billion project to develop the Hibernia oilfield, 305 km southeast of St. John's. His sense of relief, however, was short-lived. That afternoon Gulf president Charles Shultz told Gibson by telephone that Gulf was about to meet a ministerial committee on its intention to pull out of the megaproject. The Newfoundland government played down the significance of the development, when he met with reporters later in the day. "We still have three strong, vibrant partners," he declared. But by week's end, many Newfoundlanders were unsure if any other company would take

GULF'S DECISION TO PULL OUT OF HIBERNIA CASTS A SHADOW OVER THE ECONOMY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Gulf's place—and whether that dream of offshore riches had suffered a fatal attack.

Gulf's decision leaves a cloud of uncertainty over a megaproject that already appeared to be of dubious economic viability. Indeed, analysts

said that Gulf itself had approached more than 70 companies in the past 15 months in an unsuccessful attempt to find a buyer for its interest in Hibernia. And federal Energy Minister Jean Jett ruled out any possibility that Ottawa would pump more money into the project beyond the \$2.7 billion in grants and loan guarantees that it has already offered. Declared Christine Papp, president of the Newfoundland Central Industries Association, a St. John's-based group that represents companies hoping to benefit from the offshore oil industry: "We'll have no comfort and we know how Gulf's skepticism will be met and how connected the remaining partners are to completing the project."

Newfoundlanders have been waiting for Hibernia to produce oil ever since Mobil Oil Canada Ltd. discovered the huge offshore field in 1979. But it took 11 years of struggle before

Ottawa, the Newfoundland government and a consortium of oil companies—Mobil, Petro-Canada, Gulf Canada and Chevron Canada Resources Ltd.—signed an agreement to develop the project. The field contains an estimated 543 million barrels of recoverable oil—roughly equal to Canada's annual consumption.

The province has already felt the fiscal benefits of that agreement. More than 1,000 people are now at work preparing a massive construction site off Trinity Bay on Newfoundland's east coast, 160 km west of St. John's. In April, as many as 3,000 workers are scheduled to begin work on a reinforced concrete base for the offshore production structure. Largely as a result of the project, economists have predicted that Newfoundland's economy would expand by at least five per cent in 1992—the fastest rate of growth this year in Canada. And White Bay, the mayor of St. John's, a village of 780 people 10 km from the construction site. "Everything here is on the upswing. Hibernia has been a tremendous blessing."

To delay the enormous costs of bringing the field into production, Ottawa has pledged \$1 billion in grants and \$2.7 billion in loan guarantees—the equivalent of \$240 for every Canadian. Under the agreement, Ottawa's transfer payments to the province would fall by 87 cents for every dollar that the Newfoundland government received from the field as royalties. But the Mulroney government's principal motivation was to create jobs—and, presumably, to increase its popularity in the province. Declared James Dook, an analyst

with the Toronto-based investment firm First Merchant Securities Ltd., "The only reason that Hibernia must go ahead is political."

The biggest single obstacle to construction is the relatively low price of crude oil—currently \$23 a barrel on world markets. Most analysts say that the price would have to rise to at least \$30 for Hibernia to be profitable. In fact, weak oil prices have wreaked havoc in the Canadian energy industry recently, leading companies to shut their workforces and sell assets in a desperate effort to reduce their losses. Last year, Petro-Canada, Amoco Canada Petroleum Co. Ltd. and Shell Canada Ltd. all announced major cutbacks. And last week, Imperial Oil Ltd., the country's largest petroleum company, announced that it plans to cut 1,740 jobs from its 11,000-member workforce and close about 1,000 of its 3,200 service stations.

Gulf, which is controlled by Olympe & York Developments Ltd., the Richmond family's Toronto-based real estate company, is caught in a similar squeeze. Last week, the company, which has already spent about \$300 million on Hibernia, said that it could not afford to invest a large proportion of its resources in a project that will not produce profits for several years—ever. Declared Shultz: "Our business environment has become very onerous."

The same forces that compelled Gulf to leave the project make it unlikely that another major oil company will be found to invest new funds into Hibernia. "That's right, that we are talking about an industry that is not exactly flush with cash," said Kenneth Farkisch, a Toronto-based oil analyst with Richardson Greaves & Co. of Canada Ltd. Petro-Canada executives have already said that they are hoping to cut their 25-per-cent stake in the project in half because the company's commitments in Hibernia are an consuming use of its cash flow. The chances of finding a foreign buyer for Gulf's stake also appear slim—unless they sell up-and-out with the federal government would be willing to assume a 50-per-cent Canadian ownership role on the project in order to attract another partner into the consortium.

Despite the pessimism, representatives of the Newfoundland government and the remaining consortium members insisted that the project was not as yet an adequate property. "The owners are actively pursuing alternatives to deal with the withdrawal," said Graham Gosselin, a Mobil spokesman in Calgary. "Meanwhile, it is business as usual." Others, however, have already concluded that the megaproject is dead in the water. Declared Jim Dook, the Calgary-based publisher of Dook's Digest, an energy newsletter: "Ultimately, I think all sides will pick up and take their losses." That would confirm what Hibernia's critics have maintained for years—that Newfoundland's offshore bounty is destined to remain buried deep below the sea.

JOHN D'AMORE is a writer with RUSSELL MARGREY & Co. in St. John's. **DARRELL MATHYLO** is in Toronto and **JOHN WARD** is in Calgary.

Business Notes

LOWERING THE HARBOR

Ottawa offered help to resolve a bittered house battle by offering the maximum down payment required by first-time home buyers by half, to five per cent. Housing Minister Elmer McKay predicted that the move would reduce 30,000 tenements to buy homes this year. Ottawa is also considering a proposal to allow first-time home buyers to use money from their assets for down payments.

WAITING FOR A TURNAROUND

Canada's unemployment rate rose in January to 10.4 per cent, from 10.1 per cent in December. In another sign of economic weakness, bankruptcies climbed to a record level in 1991 for the second year in a row. In all, 75,773 consumers and businesses declared bankruptcy last year, up from 54,424 in 1990.

SHOWDOWN AT TELEPHONE

A group of shareholders led by Quebec financier Charles Stoeck was in control of Telecel Canada Inc., Canada's monopoly television telephone carrier. Stoeck is a director of Bell Mobile Communications Inc., a subsidiary of Montreal-based Bell Inc. The company is attempting to gain control over every major monopoly segment in Canada's telecommunications industry, but a highly protracted from evening more than one-third of Telecel's

CANADIAN PACIFIC HAMMERED

Quebec National's bid to acquire Canadian Pacific Ltd. last week. The bid was for \$11.3 billion for 1991 on revenues of \$10 billion. The 113-year-old company was forced to take massive write-downs on its rail, oil, forestry, hotel and manufacturing operations.

A SECOND LINE

Shaw's in Federated Department Stores Inc., the U.S. retailing empire formerly owned by Canadian tycoon Robert Charney, began trading for the first time on the New York Stock Exchange. The company's first offering attracted more than two years of legal, regulatory protection this week.

SHIRTSUPping OFF A CHILL

Macdonald Canada reversed itself and announced that it will publish a book about Hers International's Boreas Inc., which is controlled by Peter and Edward Boreas, despite threats of legal action. Macmillan earlier touched off a public debate on the issue of avoided child labor when it announced plans to drop the book after receiving a warning letter from Hers president William J. Boreas.

Bumpy road ahead

A Honda executive lashes out at U.S. trade rules

It was Suzuki in 1987 that was a Japanese executive in North America. While most of his counterparts in the automotive industry tend to stay public, the Toronto-based president of Honda Canada Ltd. is clearly not shy about speaking publicly on issues that affect his company. These days, one of Suzuki's most pressing problems is the increasing trade friction between Washington and Tokyo—a standoff that has provoked widespread calls in the United States for a consumer boycott of Japanese cars. Indeed, Honda is itself currently the target of an investigation by U.S. customs officials, who have questioned whether cars built by the company at its plant in Allenton, Ont., meet North American content requirements under the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement. In a rare interview in the headquarters of Honda Canada's Scarborough, Ont., headquarters, the 46-year-old Suzuki revealed to *Business Week* the case in the most that the automaker, who agrees Honda is a device expected to be sold in the United States. "We lose," he said, "we will do everything we can to fight it."

The customer ever Canadian both Honda Civic has become a first point for trade tensions between the United States and Japan. In a confidential preliminary report that was given to The New York Times last June, U.S. officials charged that the cars shipped to the United States from the Allenton plant in 1988 and 1989 failed to meet the FTA's 50-percent North American content requirements for duty-free access to the U.S. market. Most analysts expect that finding to be upheld when the Customs Service issues its final report, making Honda Canada liable for \$23 million in U.S. import duties—although the company could appeal the decision. In addition, Suzuki and many trade experts believe that a ruling against Honda could discourage future investment in Canada by Japanese companies and damage U.S.-Japanese trade relations. Complicates Suzuki: "The Free Trade Agreement was supposed to promote trade. But because of political pressure, the United States is using it to try to manipulate trade."

Suzuki, a marketing expert who moved to the Toronto area from Japan seven months ago

with his wife and two sons, is clearly frustrated by the ruling. He says that the Big Three North American automakers were largely complacent about their steadily losing market share to the Japanese during the boom years of the 1980s, when the total number of new cars and trucks sold in North America each year was still rising. The anti-Japanese backlash began, in earnest, he says, only when the North American economy slumped into recession. Declares



Suzuki: "Because of the U.S. election next November, Japan-bashing has become stronger."

Suzuki: "As long as the total market was growing, they didn't complain."

At the same time, Suzuki questions whether Honda can obtain a fair ruling from U.S. customs officials. "It may be a political decision," he says. "Because of the U.S. presidential election next November, Japan-bashing has become stronger."

An avid tennis player who graduated from Tokyo University with a bachelor's degree in Western literature and history, Suzuki is keenly aware of the sensitivities that surround Japan's relations with its Western trading partners. In 1976, nine years after Honda had moved to work at its foreign-sales division, Suzuki moved to Los Angeles in an attempt to establish a U.S. subsidiary position.

He held 1981. He later served as president

of Honda Australia, returning to Japan in 1987. Suzuki met a lot of Japanese managers, and a company representative who works closely with the Honda Canada president. "He doesn't focus on only one area of the business. He likes to look at the big picture."

Honda's battle with the U.S. government arose, at least in part, because of confusion over the FTA. One of the aims of the agreement was to discourage companies from assembling products in North America primarily with parts imported from other countries. For that reason, auto manufacturers are required to meet specific North American content rules in order to ship their goods across the border duty-free. But the FTA itself only lists broad categories of expenses that qualify as North American costs of production, the interpretation of those rules is left to customs officials in each country. "Each country's interpretation of content rules

is different," Suzuki said. "Without clear rules, it is not sensible to argue whether we have 50, 60, or 70-percent content."

Suzuki claims that about two-thirds of the value of the compact Civic hatchbacks currently assembled in Canada originates in North America. That includes money spent on labor, on-the-job training and management at the Allenton plant, insurance and taxes on the factory and the depreciation costs of all machinery and equipment. In addition, Honda acknowledges that its outer-body panels in the Allenton plant and imports its engine from a Honda-owned factory in Ames, Ohio. The car's transmission, windows, muffler, fuel tank, seats and several other parts are also made in North America.

Still, Suzuki concedes that the cars that



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Honda assembly plant in Alliston: A flash point for trade tensions

Honda assembled in Alliston in 1989 and 1990—the years covered by the U.S. auto—continued most Japanese parts than never auto. Moreover, Honda Canada has attempted to claim a North American cost of production, the non-mortgage interest expenses it incurred in building the Alliston plant, as well as the full cost of depreciation of machinery and equipment.

The Ministry government, concerned that the case against Honda could discourage future Japanese investment in Canada, is lobbying U.S. officials at several levels in support of the company's position. Last month, International Trade Minister Michael Wilson proposed the establishment of a bilateral dispute-settlement panel to consider the issue of non-mortgage interest expenses. Wilson told reporters that the U.S. position "is not justified under the Free Trade Agreement, nor in light of common business practice."

Even automotive analysts who criticize the North American content claims of Japanese-owned automakers agree with Suzuki's contention that the current rules used by the two

countries are arbitrary and unpredictable. Sean McAlinden, manager of economic studies at the University of Michigan's Office for the Study of Automotive Transportation in Ann Arbor, says jokingly that "there are at least nine different versions of the content rules. Some of them are from Mars." One example: Canadian customs officials allow Honda's U.S.-assembled engines to enter the country duty-free on the ground that they exceed the 50-percent local-content requirement. But U.S. authorities declared to accept that rule and are examining the engine parts by price to determine the exact origin of each component. According to the preliminary audit, only 15 percent of the value of parts in 1989 and 1990 model engines was North American.

Last year, McAlinden and his colleagues at the university conducted their own analysis of 1989 Honda Civic and Accord manufactured in Ohio and concluded that only 36 percent of the value of those cars was attributable to the cost of labor, depreciation and overhead in the United States and of parts produced by U.S.-owned suppliers. But when parts purchased

from U.S.-based Japanese suppliers were included, the car's domestic content climbed to 62 per cent—comfortably exceeding the 50-percent requirement.

Still, McAlinden says that most Japanese car companies operate as close as they can to the legal minimum for local content. "There are a lot of fly cars in the 50-percent range being manufactured by the Japanese in the United States and Canada," he adds. In fact, the cars assembled in Honda's factories probably achieve the highest North American-content levels among the Japanese-owned manufacturers. "If they fail to qualify," McAlinden says, "all the other Japanese manufacturers will fail to qualify." Currently, Japanese automakers operate two other assembly plants in Canada: the Daimler-Benz plant in Ingersoll, Ont., jointly owned by Suzuki Motor Co. and General Motors of Canada Ltd., and the Toyota Canada sedan plant in Cambridge, Ont. These two factories, together with the Honda factory, employ a total of 4,400 Canadians.

Honda's defenders also include hundreds of other Canadians who are employed in factories built by Japanese-owned parts suppliers that followed the auto manufacturers to North America. One such person is Rudy Klumpp, manager of the Belmar Parts Industries Canada Inc. factory in Alliston, a facility owned jointly by Honda's U.S. manufacturing subsidiary and two of the company's Japanese suppliers. Klumpp, 43, who has spent more than 30 years in the auto-parts business, says that many of his 110 employees, who assemble seats and install tires on rims for Honda, would probably be out of work now if it were not for the Honda plant. "With General Motors and the other North American automakers closing plants, we have to find something for the people who are left behind," he adds.

But some executives who work for domestically owned parts suppliers have less sympathy for Honda. They argue that a ruling against the company would prompt it to shut other Japanese-owned manufacturers to buy more parts from Canadian firms. "Long term, they want to secure more parts here anyway," says Daniel Chénier, president of Newmarket, Ont.-based Alpage International Inc., which makes hinges and window regulators for Honda. "This ruling would push them to do that."

Suzuki, one of a dozen members of Honda's worldwide management committee, chooses his words carefully when asked to assess the potential impact of a negative ruling on Honda's operations. He insists that Honda is committed to expanding the Alliston plant, which is now running at its maximum capacity of 105,000 cars a year, if market demand for its products continues to increase. But at the same time, he acknowledges that the company's future investments in North America are "closely related to trade issues." Rather than planning an expansion, Suzuki's biggest challenge is to defend Honda's existing operations in Canada from the growing anti-Japanese backlash south of the border.

JOHN BALE

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Bill Hopper's blunt and telling prescription

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

There's no more outposts character in the Oil Patch—which has now become a killing field—than Philip-Carlisle chairman Bill Hopper, and he's happy about that: everything from energy prices to Ottawa's constitutional crisis.

"We came out of 2000 in fairly good shape," he told us during a recent Calgary interview. "What checked the oil companies the following year was that crude prices dropped \$10 a barrel a day or two after the Gulf War started. So we took a bath of more than \$300 million, as did Imperial and Shell. Add to that the impact of the recession, and I think that if our production last July had been delayed by a month or two, it probably wouldn't have happened. Our shares are substantially below their issue price [they've dropped from \$15 to \$10], but we have fundamentally sound assets and earnings capacity. Nobody promised our shareholders fast profits. This is a growth company."

A price decline in earnings as of 1991 forced the Crown corporation Ottawa still owns 80 per cent of the rights to close almost all of its 3,200 gas stations, cut back on capital expenditures and cutback at least one of its refineries. "We've come to realize that the desired growth for the oil sector has been over-estimated," Hopper acknowledges, "so we now have two main refining and delivery companies. We are one of the country's lowest-cost refineries, in Edmonton, but only if it's operated at full capacity. At 70 per cent throughput, it's a high-cost proposition. So we plan to satisfy more of our demands from that plant and shut down some of our smaller units."

The Petro-Canada chairman points out that crude-oil price levels these days are about the same as they were in 1971, while production costs have at least quadrupled in the same period. "Every year, I hear says that they need another four- or five-per-cent increase. Well, you can't sustain all of those higher costs. Eventually, you're out of business," he warns. He is determined not to increase the company's \$2-billion debt load and his cut back all

"These Reformers scare the hell out of me. I worry about religious fundamentalism of any kind. There are a lot of cuckoos in that party."

fronter exploration, although some developments such continues in Alberta, oil has been found. Hopper is trying to sell part of his Alberta holdings, not because he doesn't believe in the project, but because he feels that it has pulled too many Petro-Canada assets into one basket. Alberta exploration takes up nearly one-third of the company's capital budget.

Like most Calgaryans, Hopper is vitally concerned about Canada's future, but unlike many of his industry colleagues, he's not attracted to the Reform party. "These right-wing Reformers scare the hell out of me," he says. "I worry about religious fundamentalism of any kind. I'm equally opposed to both the Catholics, the Socialists, from time to time, and certainly the Muslim movement. I need to live in Algeria, where the Muslim fundamentalists started ripping the constitution apart, putting in religious laws, and the country went down a rat hole. Nobody wants to invest in it."

Hopper cautions that "Protona Manning doesn't cause that side of him very apparent, but as soon as he comes more into the limelight, all the warts are going to be apparent. There are a lot of cuckoos in that party. We've got lesser causes and all sorts of people in this province who would tend to promote a hu-

manization. I'm not saying that they're Reformers, but if these people sign themselves to any party, they could use more common sense there, and that's kind of scary."

It's when he contemplates Ottawa's constitutional package that Hopper gets really excited. "It's pathetic to think that in Africa, Quebec had to tear up a textbook because somebody discovered that they had used Quebec history," he says. "I mean, that's just insane. That's why I favor the federal economic space responsible on bringing down interprovincial trade barriers. Can you imagine some guy in Montreal, Texas, saying, 'Hey, you can't do this, you're from Oklahoma?' You can't run a country that way. I'm prepared to give an cultural things all over the place, but let's at least get the economic union thing together."

"When we used to run rigs off the East Coast and move one to Newfoundland, some guy from the Rock would say, 'Dude, how many Newfoundlanders you got on today?' And I'd tell them we just got in location a day ago, and we had 82 Upper Canadians, 62 Nova Scotians and seven Newfoundlanders. They'd make us take the Nova Scotians ashore and replace them with locals, regardless of safety, training or anything else. That couldn't happen in any self-respecting country."

Hopper's idea of granting Quebec distinct society status leaves little room to argue. "If Quebec wants to have its own language and its own language laws, however angry people out there get about it, what does it really cost?" he contends. "From Quebec's businessmen are now saying, 'We ought to get rid of those silly French signs.'"

It is puzzled about Quebec's attitude on controlling immigration because he believes that most of those who come to Montreal leave the province after they've made a few bucks. "We never understood how Quebec can solve its language problem," he says, "by introducing their love for Quebec with immigrants from Haiti, West Africa and such places. I've mixed around people in Quebec. For the moment, you have a lot of people who are Quebecers. I don't usually chase to you than somebody from Toronto, just because they speak French? They look at me as if I were a racist, which of course I'm not. I know that these people are wonderful, but they're not attracted to North America."

Hopper has enough hobbies to fill a large stable, but one of his favorites is the issue of unemployment insurance. "My son is married to a Newfoundland girl, and I spent Christmas down there," says Hopper. "I was introduced to the 10-12 system [even in a small subject with a job-guarantee plan, whose owner knows everything in town. He hires 10 people at the beginning of January and they work for 10 weeks. Then, he gets rid of them, and for the next 42 weeks they collect unemployment insurance. Meanwhile, he signs up another 10, and so on, until everybody is always getting the required work. When the government moved the qualifying period to 12 weeks, there were eight guys too many at times. Everybody got so upset, you'd think we were going to war or something." Hopper says you can't run a country that way—and he's right.

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HIS WORD OR HERS?

CELEBRITY RAPE CASES PUT
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
ON TRIAL AND RAISE NEW
FENCES BETWEEN THE SEXES

He is a powerful man who holds high office, a friend who visits visiting when her husband is absent. She greets him with hospitality, without suspicion. Later, he assaults and rapes her, telling her that it is all her fault for being so alluring. He leaves her feeling isolated, full of guilt and in a deep depression. She summons sufficient courage to tell all to her family and close friends—then kills herself. Her story spreads, and is believed. The report is driven from office and the community. Except in some of its tragic details, it is an all too common personal calamity, an example of how violence between the sexes may go brutally awry.

The woman at that tragically was Lucretia Collatone, the young wife of a member of the nobility. The report was *Scelus Torquati*. Their story has been told and retold down the 2,600 years since Lucretia was driven to suicide and her assailant, one of the last kings of ancient Rome, was hounded into exile with his father. Shakespeare, in his long poem "The Rape of Lucretia," immortalized the classical rape scene—"the fault is thine," Torquati tells Lucretia before she yields at sword point, "for those three eyes betray thee into mine."

The poet re-creates imagined events and feelings in Elizabethan language that sounds too general for the subject one, that the terror and the anguish that the victim conveys is verily modern, expressing



the essence of accounts heard often now in rape crisis centers and lawyers for abused women. Torquati's story is echoed by accused men—shocked, defiant or simply bewildered—who deny that they are rapists or insist that their accounts suggest seduction to sex. And increasingly now, as more women risk being twice traumatized by reviving their debasement in court and men face humiliation or prison, those stories are exposed to public controversy. Current and recent celebrity cases that feed the controversy—the rape trials of Mike Tyson and William Kennedy Smith in the United States, the sexual-assault trial of Michel Onfray in Montreal and the Clarence Thomas and a 1991 sexual-harassment showdown last fall in the U.S. Senate—no longer merely involve the issue of whether sexual advances supported by force or imposed from a position of power are ever less than voluntary and, ultimately, a contributor to social breakdown. Public attention through TV and the press—boosting Tyson's trail to a sports story—in diverted onto the arena of the contest between accuser and accused, the awfully explicit detail in the testimony, the impact of discouraging which one, if either, will emerge the victor and who will be the victim. Often, the experiences of both the men and the women may be permanently blemished, their lives ruined.

The publicized rape case has become the modern equivalent of

the 18th-century European novels that inspired the sexual abuse of women, from Samuel Richardson's *Pamela* and *Clarissa* to the Marquis de Sade's parables of sexual collapse during the post-revolutionary Reign of Terror in France. *Justine* and *Johanna*, in de Sade's lurid and sexual world there is no doubt about who wins—vicious squalls with money and misfortune, not with prosperity and success. "In a world totally corrupted, I can never advise anything but vice," says one of de Sade's sexually and spiritually degraded characters.

In the adversarial atmosphere of the modern courtroom or in the glare of media exposure, the physical evidence of violence, the observations of witnesses before and afterwards, may count for less than the colliding testimony of two people about what happened—and their conflicting interpretations of those events—in power.

The central issue then becomes a matter of who seems the most credible, which party is to be believed—or measuring her word against his.

In last year's celebrated American cases, it was the man who was largely believed. In Canada, where the law of sexual assault is undergoing reforms, statistics indicate that fewer than half of an increasing number of such cases reported to police—more than 29,000 in 1988, more than double the number five years earlier—result in formal charges.

The public situation hatched on sexual assault—drawn from harassment through so-called date rape to gruesome rape-murders—may be transforming relations between men and women. A small-faction that acts of aggression may degenerate into cases of mental and physical trauma in providing wary new patterns of behavior in the workplace and in private. That may set in unrelenting divisions in an era when the feminist revolution had begun to break down barriers between the sexes in all realms of life.

But judicial decisions and statistics do not settle the argument on whether sexual abuse is a direct and unchanging subtext in relations between men and women, or a spreading and devastating social disease. On one side of the argument, the statistics and the dramatic charges demonstrate to some people that many sexual-assault accusations are baseless, veiled or assertions of feminist power. On the other side of the debate, the case pattern suggests the failures of the police and judicial systems in a male-dominated society, part of the power that men use to make women work.

Power, as well as love or lust, may also be a factor in the sex act itself, and its debasement. Power is the great aphrodisiac, says Henry Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state. The British analogizer, Havelock Ellis, among many others, observed that a man's possession of power—physical or intellectual—often makes him sexually attractive to women. And men who desire attractive women may be using sex as a surrogate for the power that they lack elsewhere in their lives. But here is a two-edged sword.

Some commentators have questioned why powerful men like a Tyson—a champion as a pursuer where physical force determines superiority—would find it necessary to demonstrate their dominance over women. It often seems possible enough. Physical power may be a false indicator of sexual prowess, he wrote in his 1940s in the *Psychology of Sex*, "for muscular strength is not necessarily correlated with sexual vigor, and in its extreme degree appears to be more correlated with its absence."

The powerful Torquati, and his behavioral descendants who react to the use of force in sex, are demonstrating not their power, but their weakness. By their own standards, as well as by those of any limited society, they scar the community's conscience.

CARL MOELLERS

CHILLING THE SEXES

**WOMEN'S GROWING
MILITANCY ABOUT
HARASSMENT AND
DATE RAPE ALARMS
MANY MEN**

She sat him in a Vancouver bar. He was a friend of a friend. They drank together and for dinner but dropped by her apartment first. Three days later, she called to remain anonymous if it happened. "I said no and pushed him away. He thought 'I'm going first,' and he went for it. And then it was too late. I couldn't get away. It just all happened so fast and I was scared to death." Later, she says, her reaction to anger and the decision to press sexual-assault charges. "Everybody I knew said, 'Don't just pussy' through this hell.' But I said I don't care, I don't do anything wrong. And this guy has to live in jail." A year later, a judge acquitted the man of sexual assault, saying that his actions may have given him the impression that she was consenting to sex. "I could not believe what I was hearing," she says.

The ground has shifted, the dialogue is new. The words "rape" and "sexual harassment" have come out of the closet. For the first time, men and women in office corridors, nightclubs and classrooms are talking openly about the difference between date rape and consensual sex, about what dirty jokes are inappropriate and when no means no. Old myths are evaporating: a rape is not only a hooded stranger in a dark alley, but could be a husband or friend, lascivious leers could constitute sexual harassment. Last week, people across North America were riveted by the details of heavyweight



International Women's Day march in Toronto speaking out, speaking up

boxer Mike Tyson's rape trial in Indianapolis by testimony about deep vaginal injuries and images of him cheering the heterosexual fighter on his way to his neighbor's court. And as in other celebrated cases before it, the public, along with the jury, faced the critical question of whose word to believe: his or hers.

All too often, women's rights activists argue, the jury believes the man. "Whenever a woman alleges a grievance, she's seen as either a whore or a hysterical," says Susan Polak, author of *Backlash: The Undiscovered War Against American Women*. "Every effort is made to discredit and avoid her position."

Still, more and more women are coming forward. In 1988, police across Canada received 26,151 reports of sexual assault (almost all brought by women), a dramatic increase from 12,851 in 1983. And women's growing militancy on the issue of date rape, as well as on sexual harassment, has spurred many men. "The police system has come to the other side of the gender gap," says an article about sexual harassment in the month's *Playboy*, the magazine that is the very bastion of sleeping-awake thinking. "We live in a time of sexual equanimity." Other men express fears that a misinterpreted glance or a wrongful woman could land them in court. And although women's advocates insist that women rarely lay false claims, when a case is unjustly accused the results can be devastating.

These men have created a shift in the same. "Some women are almost gunning for you," and a 21-year-old high school teacher from Toronto who wished to remain anonymous. "They say that your attitude is the victimization of women and by virtue of being a man." Rob Allen, a 25-year-old man who was playing at the Black Street bar in Calgary last week, said that although "Thursday and Friday are still male-market nights," more women are cautious about the men they meet. "It is the same for me," he said. "All my friends who have been threatened with charges, or they read what happens with people like Tyson, they change their habits." Said Ron Blair, 28, who won at the *Play* and *Andover* polls along Chicago's Electric Avenue bar strip: "The publicity about date rape certainly makes you think about the repercussions from going home with someone."

For a female student at the University of Windsor, the repercussions were immediate. She spoke in a quivering voice last week about a November day when she returned home to a fellow student. She said that he asked her into his apartment to watch TV, then began talking about his intentions for her—although he never did. She had a new boyfriend. Said the 21-year-old: "I was starting to think of what to say, to make excuses to get out of there, when he forced himself on me." She said that after fleeing, "I was in shock—I didn't feel anyone." By the time she went to a hospital three days later, there was no physical evidence of the assault.

"I decided not to press charges because it was my word against his," she said. "Nobody was scared."

When allegations of sexual assault or harassment are leveled, the credibility of both the accuser and accused is on the line. Usually, neither suspect escapes. Even so, the 1988 U.S. Senate vote 52 to 48 last October to confirm Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court, his critics argued that a cloud of suspicion would continue to hang over him. And University of Oklahoma law professor Judith Hill, who told a Senate panel that Thomas pressed her for dates and used level language about brutality and rape to entangle her, was portrayed by Thomas supporters as either a liar or an imbecile, spurned woman. Said Hill in a TV interview last week: "I was publicly vilified."

In the months following the televised inquiry, which reached 20 million homes, Howard Levitt, a Toronto lawyer who specializes in wrongful-dismissal suits, said that his firm has filed a growing number of sexual harassment complaints. Women "are just afraid" about coming forward, Levitt said. "People are understanding for the first time that you don't have to be raped for it to be sexual harassment; it can just be a poisoned work atmosphere, police enforcement, consensual nude pictures and even talking to each other about these exploits." But some men express concern that sexual harassment is poorly defined, and that actions they consider innocent may get them in trouble. "Some men are being really threatened," said Joe Shapiro, 45, an adviser to the Senate.

Harassment Policy Office at the University of British Columbia. "I'd never met her," Givens said. "I thought she was a friend of a friend. I was a list of things I shouldn't say or do." He added: "I told them to be sensitive, cause a little discretion. But some see that as an infringement, as a position—and they have a lot of news." David Baker, a lawyer at Levitt's firm, says that some men who are harassed are not legitimate, some who lay sexual harassment complaints "have no basis for doing so—these allegations are malicious or frivolous." Those cases, he says, can be "a detour for extortion because men are afraid of spurious charges, or exposure of a reputation that will reflect in damage to the allegations is leveled."

The situation is equally complex in date-rape cases. In December, during the televised rape trial of William Kennedy Smith in Palm Beach, Fla., millions of viewers watched her face beams of emotional testimony as the defense sought repeatedly to point out inconsistencies in her account. A week after Smith's acquittal, his accuser, 30-year-old Patricia Bowman, identified herself by name in a TV interview. Bowman said that she had agreed to have sex in return to press charges despite the ordeal of a trial. She added: "I'm terrified that potential victims who have seen my case will not report because of what's happened to me."

In fact, many women—experts estimate rape from 66 to 90 percent of all sexual-misconduct victims—did so despite the ordeal. Some say that they do not think that they will be believed. Others express wariness of the criminal-justice system or fear of their assailants. Those fears have been particularly prevalent in sexual, isolated communities, including gay "bushy" areas. "I wish all people felt threatened to even brag someone to court," said Rita Arny, community counselor for the Metro association in Adelaide, a major Aussie settlement. "I wish all people knew everyone. The offender's family or the whole community would look down on you." But, concerned by trivial claims, Arny said, "none of these cases are being reported now."

An 18-year-old woman at the University College of Cape Breton in Sydney, N.S., says that she did not want to press charges after three male students allegedly groped her on Sept. 11. "I was afraid to," she wrote to *Maclean's* last week in response to readers' questions. "I wanted to know if I was safe." But the prom of another student reported the allegations to the local RCMP, who then questioned the woman. Four days after the alleged

WOMEN SPEAKING OUT

Reports of sexual assaults increase in Canada*

	1983	1988
Canada	13,851	26,151
Newfoundland	252	880
Prince Edward Island	51	138
New Seattle	360	588
New Brunswick	232	870
Quebec	2,090	3,778
Ontario	4,773	9,769
Manitoba	836	1,746
Saskatchewan	595	1,048
Alberta	1,930	3,456
British Columbia	2,544	8,340
Yukon	51	86
Northwest Territories	167	309

*More than 30 per cent of assaults are against women. Experts estimate that more than half of all sexual assaults in Canada still go unreported.

assault, police charged the woman with making, saying that she had made anabolic steroids that day.

In October, after a Nova Scotia Crown prosecutor decided there was not enough evidence to proceed with the assault charge, the woman laid an official complaint with the state in Ottawa. In a statement, she sought an \$80,000 award when she claimed, "I said words like 'bitches' and 'bitch' when I tried to explain what happened." And despite the woman "He threatened to homicide me further if I did not co-operate by changing my story." The state has since reopened an investigation of the alleged assault and has sent an external inquiry into police handling of the case. But the woman says that she wishes the case had never been opened. "I was mistaken," she said. "I regret the fact that the investigation ever took place."

When a sexual assault goes to trial, there are rarely any witnesses, and often no medical evidence. The credibility of the accuser becomes a critical factor. In 1993, a circuit court jury in Florida acquitted 26-year-old Steven Lord of assaulting a 39-year-old woman at a nude pool and repeatedly raping her. The jury heard an FBI report on the fact that she was wearing a blue tankini without underwear. In explaining the decision of the three-man, three-woman jury, foreman Roy Diamond said "We felt she asked for it for the way she was dressed."

In Canada, jurors are prohibited by law from discussing their deliberations, but Toronto assistant Crown attorney Mary Ellen Hurman said that some jurors were to hold similar views. As a result, she and other prosecutors are increasingly using experts on sexual assault to help jurors decide. "Particularly when there's not a lot of medical evidence, when it is on-or-on-or-on-or-on," she said, "we try to use a call to court evidence just to explain

that it's not unusual for a woman not to report for a while, that rape can happen between people who know each other." Diamond also said, "I wonder how to prove because some people, including me, don't even believe it's rape because rape is portrayed in movies as being a stranger of the street."

It was late on a Saturday night in January. After an evening on the town, a Toronto man invited a 27-year-old woman to his apartment.



Michael Chretien confronting accounts

of a sexual encounter. "It's because of the atmosphere, because of the mood."

After a lengthy postponement, during which defense lawyers launched an unsuccessful attempt to get the judge from the proceedings, Michael eventually managed to complete his testimony. While standing in his position, he recounted sexual acts with his accuser after meeting her in a Montreal bar in May, 1990. Chretien's defense claimed that the woman had agreed to sex, including her consent. But he said that he had been "disgusted" afterwards, and asked the woman to leave shortly before 8 p.m. Chretien testified that on the left, only in a thigh-length leather coat, she stood at the doorway of his bar, asking "You'll see. You'll see."

The woman's account of the alleged assault. She said that she had passed out on Chretien's couch after an evening of heavy drinking, and before to find himself naked and bound with restraints. "I was scared shit," she testified. As a result, she went on, she did

She said that she trusted her—after all, he was a friend of her brother David's boyfriend. "I was scared," the woman testified. She then said that she did not want to go any further, he carried her to the bedroom anyway, she said. "The next thing you know, we're in bed. I would say stop and he would not listen to me. He was stronger than me. He was holding my hands." Eventually, she said, he forcibly penetrated her. "When it was happening, I was just in shock," she added.

After that, I stayed. I don't ask me why I'm here to explain I was scared. I really got to try to cope with it by convincing myself that she didn't really happen, that she was OK. Later, he drove her home.

Afterwards, the man acted as if nothing had happened, but the woman said that she felt embarrassed and ashamed. "You should yourself," she said. "You felt that you did something to cause it—why did you get yourself into this situation?" The woman said that she will talk to a lawyer this week, although a representative could not be reached. "I don't know if I'm going to go any further," she said. "But I know he'll do it again and that's what really makes me sick."

Even women assisted by strangers sometimes find that their actions are called into question. Carly Macg, now 31 and a reporter with the *Toronto Daily News* in Ottawa, was charged in Montreal, Ind. in March, 1990, with a sexual offense through her back door shortly after 1 a.m. and raped her. Three weeks later, she recognized the man carrying paint cans near her house, followed

her home when Chretien, after being charged, forced her to have oral and anal sex. Later, sexual intercourse. Then, she said, Chretien took her to the ground floor on an elevator and pushed her out of the front door onto the street, where she had a passing interest who was engaged in a conversation that took her to Montreal's General Hospital.

During the five-day trial, which was adjourned on Friday, Chretien, a furniture designer, was accompanied by his father and several other family members. The opposition lawyer questioned a determined silence, emphasizing an occasional word with defense lawyers and his use, a nature of law, N.W.T., when the Chretien adopted. The work, the court was expected to set a date for closing arguments, bringing the public record of Michael Chretien—and his accuser—under to an end.

BARRY CAME A Montreal

him home and reported her to police. After two hangovers, she said, he was very easily convinced about what constituted consent. Virgin charged, in part of the reason that innocent men are accused of sexual assault.

But as a sexual assault case, the harm done to it is typically assessed and the Toronto criminal lawyer from Bess and he has defended 13 clients accused of rape in the past year—and was acquitted for all but one of them. Nothing, he said, has such a dramatic effect on a client as being arrested for sexual assault. "They are treated differently from the

men who are in my bedroom and a politician in my bed. Do you see the difference in this bedroom? Why aren't your curtains closed? He also wanted to know what kind of pajamas I wore. I had my blue pants and underwear on when he broke in. I said, 'I'm not a prostitute.'"

"The implication was that you never knew when there's a man outside, and if he sees what he wants he'll come in and rape you—this woman are just so appalling that the men can't help it."

In August, when the Supreme Court of Canada struck down the so-called rape shield law, women's rights activists protested. Without the law, they said, defense lawyers would be allowed to subject some accusers to detailed questioning about their sexual histories, undermining their credibility with some jurors and discouraging victims from coming forward. In response, Justice Minister Jean Campbell introduced new legislation in December that includes strict guidelines on when judges can admit evidence of past sexual history and, for the first time, defense counsel as "the voluntary agreement of the complainant to engage in sexual activity."

The law also defines certain situations where consent does not exist. Among them: when the victim has a change of mind or is drunk or otherwise incapable of giving consent. The Commons has the step of first reading—the step that opens the way to full legislative debate—and it is expected to become law in the fall.

That legislation, however, has drawn an angry response from women's rights advocates. Ross Vance, president of Woodbridge, Ont.-based Bess of Justice, argued that, in one case, a young man just high school because he said that he could not face his parents.

"No does not always mean no—sometimes it does mean maybe, sometimes it means later." Confusion about what constitutes consent, Virgin charged, in part of the reason that innocent men are accused of sexual assault.

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Michael and Theresa: neither accused nor accused charges uncharged

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Michael and Theresa: neither accused nor accused charges uncharged

trial and his life in the "Problems continue even after acquittal. In one case, Bess said, the man's family stopped speaking to him, while in another, a young man just high school because he said that he could not face his parents.

In 1989, and Henry Nevins, he was of 21 years accused him of sexual assault. And the 42-year-old Toronto doctor said that it took two years, and \$20,000 in legal fees, to win an acquittal. Now, he and his wife are

separated and have filed for divorce. But Nevins expresses bitterness at a system that he says unfairly treated him. "You're 'You're' guilty the accused woman's date 911 and gets a finger at you," he said last week. "You can tell by the way the police handle you, handcuff you, throw you in the jail. The judge keeps putting me down. They all side with her."

Nevins, who was charged and arraigned in Canada in 1987, argues that his adopted country's laws are stacked against him. "The way things are going," he said, gesturing at the other male customers in a brightly lit bar-food restaurant in downtown Toronto, "they're making it so easy to commit a crime—it's getting out of hand."

One of Canada's highest-profile sexual assault cases is still in the courts. Robert VanDusen, a 23-year-old Ontario University classical engineering student who graduated last spring, was charged in October, 1990, with sexually assaulting three female students between 1987 and 1989. VanDusen testified during a two-week trial in Kingston, Ont., that the sex was consensual.

On Dec. 15, Justice Ann Gauthier acquitted VanDusen on all the charges. The Ontario Court general division judge added in his ruling that two of the complainants "had motive to fabricate and did fabricate on the matter of consent."

But the not guilty verdict did not end VanDusen's 14-month ordeal. When he emerged from the Kingston courthouse after his acquittal, a mob of about 70 women shouted "guilty" and rained rocks and stones on him as he tried to drive away. VanDusen has since left the city where he grew up, but profits from his book "Stop rape, stop jail" is still gray-painted mysteriously on his family's house and throughout the neighborhood.

Last month, the Ontario attorney general's office announced that the Crown will acquit VanDusen's acquittal. Like so many other sexual assault cases, the results are complex, the outcomes rare. And whatever the outcome, a profoundly disturbing event has already occurred—either three women were sexually assaulted, or a man was wrongly accused.

MARY MURPHY and BARBARA JOCKES in Toronto; JOHN DEWITT in Seattle; K. ALEX FOLLOWS in Ottawa; JOHN MORRIS in Calgary and ANDREW WELLS in Vancouver

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Golden moments

Igniting the flame of the Winter Olympics

Lord Bauer and Isabelle Brasseur were getting their first look at the snow when they will compete for Olympic gold this winter in Lake Placid's historic Joe Paul Arena. Bauer, Canada's leading hopes for a medal in the sport of pairs figure skating went through their routine one more time—getting accustomed to the feel of the 9,000-seat arena that will host the most glamorous events of the 1994 Winter Games. "It's the perfect size for us," Bauer said enthusiastically moments after he came off the ice, his forehead beaded with sweat from the 45-minute session. "It's very intimate, and that makes it easier to involve the audience and get them on your side." After making the final adjustments to their two-minute, 40-second short program, Bauer said, he and Brasseur were as ready as possible. "Right now," he added with a broad smile, "we're exactly where we want to be."

The rest of the 2,200 athletes from 54 nations who gathered last week at the foot of the French Alps for the 16-day Games could have used the same. For many, simply earning the right to compete in Albertville and the rare start times at the mountainous Savoie region that are hosting this year's Winter Olympics was a triumph in itself. And for some—such as those from the newly independent Baltic states—taking part in the Games was as much a public affirmation of their freedom as a celebration of their athletic ability.

But for the top medal contenders like Bauer and Brasseur, along with their fellow Canadian figure skater Kurt Browning, the expectations are much greater—and so is the pressure to win. Their moments of truth come early in the Games. After skating their short program in Sunday, Feb. 6, Bauer and Brasseur were scheduled to perform their final, long program in Tuesday. Their chief rivals will be the current world champions, Russians

skaters Artur Dmitriyev and Natalia Mishkutenko—setting up a showdown between the Canadians' aggressive, athletic approach and the Russians' more artistic style. Then, on Thursday, Feb. 13, and Saturday, Browning will compete for the men's figure skating gold.

As world champions for the past three years, the 25-year-old Browning, from Canine,



Diagle leading the Canadian team; pressure to win

Alta, carries more hopes for Canada at the Albertville Games than any other athlete. But he faces stiff competition from the likes of Ukrainian Viktor Petrenko and American Todd Landweave—as well as questions about the effect of a neck injury on his Olympic performance. The injury has kept Browning out of competition since November and forced him to

miss last month's Canadian championships. But when he arrived in Albertville last week, Browning appeared confident—and even cocky. He admitted that he had made a major change to the short program that he will skate on Thursday. Browning will substitute a more difficult triple Lutz jump for the triple flip he normally performs, making his routine more challenging in a bid to impress the Olympic judges. However, Browning has not performed the triple Lutz in competition since 1987, making the change a major gamble for the Canadian skater. But Browning said his biggest worry is his three-minute break from competition. "I just hope that in the competitive moment, I'm here," he said, putting a finger to his temple.

Even before the Olympics were officially opened, Canada's hockey team, featuring controversial junior superstar Eric Lindros, was in action in the first event of the Games. The team survived a scare from the highly regarded French squad to post a 3-1 victory—thanks to the spectacular play of goalie Steve Nishitani.

A few hours later, French President François Mitterrand declared the Games open after a ceremony that exceeded even the usual Olympic standards of flashy showmanship. Along a makeshift stadium on the outskirts of Albertville, eight steel pylons draped and rolled overhead trailing multicolored smoke. Body-line performers or roller blades—ones for each team participating in the Games—trailed team flags. Each team was led into the arena by a young woman attired in a transparent necker or knee-length bubble suit with artificial snowflakes. Canada's 137 athletes, outfitted in unusual white-and-purple outfits instead of the country's traditional red-and-white sporting colors, marched behind a black and red flag borne by 20-year-old Sylvie Daigle of Sherbrooke, Que., a short track speed skater who is one of Canada's top speed skaters. Later, the Canadian contingent started an impromptu wave that eventually swept the 34,000 spectators—and brought even the normally reserved Mitterrand to his feet.

It also provided moving signs of the economic political changes that have produced a new world order in Olympic sports since the 1988 Winter Games in Calgary. Traces from the Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania quickly recognized only last week in the International Olympic Committee during a pre-Games session in the Olympic spirit of Coexistence—graciously paraded their national



The Albertville Games begin a ceremony of flashy showmanship exceeding even the usual Olympic standards

symbols. Competitors from the ancient Yugoslav republics of Croatia and Slovenia also made their Olympic debut. And athletes who once swished behind the hammer and sickle of the Soviet Union paraded in Albertville behind the five-ringed Olympic flag as the United Team of the former Soviet republics of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. And there were the athletes that traditionally add spice to the Winter Games: the Jamaican bobbed team that became a sliding legend in Calgary, along with two skiers from snowy Bengali and one from Senegal. "What you see on the ice is a lot more colorful competition," said Olympic veteran Brasseur. "But outside, with all the people and all the flags, you know you're part of something very, very big."

For others, the Olympic experience seemed a bit overwhelming. The young pairs figure skaters from Kim Witte and Sherry Ball qualified for Canada's Olympic team only in mid-January at the national championships, but they appeared to be making up for embarrassment that they lack in experience. "We weren't

even expecting to be here," said Ball, a 20-bit skater, who at 16 is the youngest member of the Canadian team (she turns 17 on Feb. 15, during the Games). "We were heading for 1994 or even 1998." Witte, a 20-year-old from Marquette, Ont., could hardly contain his excitement after a practice session at the ice hall he'd skated in in 1991 and glowing with enthusiasm. "I'm just like, 'Wow, here we are at the Olympic Games. It's a dream.'"

Others had different reasons to celebrate. Nicky Katerman left his native Bulgaria two years ago—after the country's democratic revolution—and moved to Canada. A former coach of Bulgaria's national badminton team, Katerman persuaded Canada's Olympic badminton team to have him as its coach at May. Last week, he found himself in Albertville in charge of a team with a hot model presence in the sport that combines cross-country skiing with marksmanship: Myriam Bédard, a 29-year-old from Neuchâtel, Que. She is the second-ranked women's biathlete in the world—the highest ranking ever achieved by a North

American in a sport traditionally dominated by Europeans. "I left my home with nothing, and now here I am at the Olympics," Katerman said in his heavily accented English. "It's like a fairy tale complete with the happy ending."

For some athletes, Albertville will almost certainly mark another kind of ending—to their quest for Olympic honors. Steve Daigle, the speed skater who carried the Canadian flag at the opening ceremony, is competing in her fourth Winter Games and made it clear that Albertville would be her last. Daigle was accepted into the University of Montreal's medical school last fall, but postponed starting her studies to train for the Olympics. "I didn't want to miss the Games and then go 40 or 50 years wondering how I would have done," she explained last week. "I just can't compete and go to school as well. So it's a now or never." Even athletes who may hope to take part in another Winter Games could sense that sense of urgency that makes the Olympics something special.

ANDREW PHILLIPS in Albertville



TECHNOLOGY

Leisure's new look

Technology is transforming home entertainment

For some erratic travelers, the land of electronic toys that is now possible through a new generation of compact discs almost seems better than the real thing. Our example is the program "Encounter of the Beinhaimen," marketed by Los Angeles-based Philips Interactive Media of America. Using a disc in a Philips Compact Disc Interactive player that is wired to a television set, a viewer can organize a private tour of 150 exhibits in the 14 museums that make up the Washington-based Smithsonian Institution. After the user makes selections from a video menu, the program will provide maps, video and narration of the desired skeletons in the Smithsonian's American Museum of Natural History, or the Apollo 11 lunar command module—which landed on the moon in 1969—in the Air and Space Museum. The disc allows users to retrieve, or manipulate specific images and facts from a vast quantity of stored information, and also permits users the

freedom to roam as, on the broad strokes of a painting or movie around the back of a display for example.

Philips's new product, known as CDI, which went on sale in the United States in October and will reach the Canadian market this spring, is part of a new wave of electronic wonders that is rapidly translating the sound and face of home entertainment. New items that will rock North America markets during the next year include a miniature CD player-recorder that uses 20-cent discs (forecast: Cds are either 35¢ inches in five inches wide) on even smaller tape recorder that works with a two-or four postage-stamp-sized cassette, and a cassette-tape machine that can record and play back larger tapes and higher-fidelity digitally recorded ones. Manufacturers are also using digital technology to develop radio signals that can transmit crystal-clear over long distances and TV screens with significantly sharper images.

Picking compact discs' heavy demands into a market once dominated by vinyl

So much new audio and video technology is on the horizon that some electronics experts predict consumers' usual line of prospective purchases laid behind by the problems of products. And the arrival of the market of devices that allow users to make high-quality copies of recorded material has raised concerns in the music industry that millions of dollars' worth of potential sales may be lost to home recordings made on CD or digital tape.

The common factor of all the new products is digital technology. Long-playing vinyl records (Cds) and conventional audiotapes both employ so-called analog technology: microgrooves etched in vinyl discs or electrical signals recorded on magnetic tape. In a digital system, sound or light information is recorded successively as on or off digital bits. With Cds, a laser beam optically scans the encoded information and converts the data into audio or micrographs, while with digital tape, a magnetic head reads the numbers, eliminating the background distortion, noise and other interference that plague analog systems. Because of their superior sound-quality, cds, which came out in 1983, have made heavy inroads into a market once dominated by Cds. According to the Toronto-based Canadian Recording Industry Association (CRIA), consumers last year bought \$454 million worth of compact discs while spending only \$306 million on vinyl recordings and audiotapes. Indeed, many manufacturers, including Capitol Rec-

ords, have stopped making vinyl records. "I don't see vinyl in ten or 15 years," says Peter Holmes, technical director of Studio Mera Heights, a recording operation 35 km north of Montreal that has been joined by such rock musicians as Bryan Adams, David Bowie and Keith Richards of the Rolling Stones. Holmes added, "Everything for consumers is going digital."

The new interactive Cds mixed the reach of digital technology by combining a group of functions in a single disc and making them available for use on TV screens or computers. Digital records, known as Laser Discs, were first introduced during the mid-1980s. But even though they produced clearer pictures than videotapes, Laser Discs lost ground in the marketplace to video cassettes, which were cheaper and could be recorded onto by users. At the same time, interactive features have long been available in computer software programs for games and educational materials.

Now, interactive Cds bring together pictures and interactive functions that allow viewers to select their own programs from the CD menu. Philips's interactive programs include video golfing and a disc that allows children to compare songs—and have a classroom performance in them. To use Philips's new interactive discs, consumers will first have to purchase a Cdi player for about \$1,200. The new Philips system will compete with a similar line of laser discs designed for use either on TV or home computers introduced by Commodore International Ltd. of Westchester, New York, this spring. The Commodore discs offer educational materials, including the complete works of

William Shakespeare. Another major new product that will reach North American retail outlets this fall is a digital compact-disc player from Philips Electronics, N.V., the Eindhoven, Netherlands-based electronics giant that is the parent company of Philips Interactive. Although digital tapes are similar in size and shape to standard cassettes, they record equally digital data much as cds do. The result is a marked drop without the annoying background hiss present in compressed tapes. Philips officials say that the units are needed to record and play the new

digital compact cassettes will cost about \$700. They also play standard tapes. Said Graham Thorpe, a director of merchandising for Scarborough, Ont.-based Philips Electronics Ltd. "People don't have to throw out their cassettes and start a new collection."

At about the same time as digital compact tapes arrive on the market, Japan's Sony Corp. will launch its Mini Disc, a pocket-size player recorder that uses the company's new 21-mm cdi. Officials at Sony, which brought greater portability to the music world in the early 1980s with the introduction of its widely popular and widely imitated Walkman, say that a special feature they will record the Mini Disc from skipping tracks when jostled, making the device ideal for jogging or air travel. Later this month, Sony will also introduce a tiny digital tape recorder in Japan that is capable of recording two hours of high-quality sound on a cassette recorder that is only 4 inches long, two inches wide and one inch thick. Dubbed the Scopemon, the 3.2-inch machine will have an initial price tag of about \$300 and is targeted at a specialized market. "It's mostly for journalists," said Douglas Wilson, vice-president of corporate communications for Walkman, Ltd.-based Sony of Canada Ltd.

Philips's digital-tape recorder and Sony's new Mini Disc both raise prospects alarming to the record industry, which already loses an estimated \$700 million a year from tapes illegally made from cassettes. Cds and the new Sony list still being issued. Said CRIA president Steve Robertson, "For every legitimate copy, we are in lost to home recording." As a result, what Sony first introduced digital audiotapes in 1983, many record companies decided not to market prerecorded digital cassettes. The reason: company officials feared that purchasers would derive their own revenues by making cheaply copied high-quality copies of digital tapes.

Since then, the music industry has developed a series of defenses that will give it some protection from people who make copies of commercial discs and tapes. To make the number of digital home recordings made from the new cassettes or miniature CDs, both the legal and disc content electronics giants that will

"leg" copied tapes. Digital records will not be able to copy tapes, and digital tapes will not be able to copy digital tapes. Digital cassettes still, because users can make multiple copies from the original, the protective device has clear limitations.

In an effort to make up for the revenues lost to the music industry, U.S. record companies, many publishing and television manufacturers and importers last summer worked out a complex agreement that would give recording artists, recording companies and copyright holders three per cent of the wholesale price of digital audiotape records and two per cent of the price of blank cassettes. A bill called the Audio Home Rental Act, which the U.S. Congress is currently considering, would also allocate the arrangement in law. Officials at Ontario's department of communications say that they are examining the issue of home taping as part of a review of copyright legislation.

Another difficulty facing manufacturers of the new digital equipment may be the problem of how to reach consumers who feel confused by the array of new technologies. Experts in consumer electronics say that the battle between the real VHS and Beta video cassette systems during the early 1980s had the effect of discouraging some consumers from buying either of the new systems. "Once people start wondering about the format, they don't buy it," said Arthur Sinclair, manager of product planning and training for Massena-Bell Multimedia Electronic of Canada Ltd., which helped to develop the digital compact cassette. In the past, few of purchasing consumers have often persuaded major manufacturers to collaborate before launching a new product. But Sony's Mini Disc cannot be played in standard cd systems, prompting criticism from some record producers and competitors. Said Sinclair: "It's too early to introduce a second cd format."

And despite consumer inattention with Cds, a surprising number of music enthusiasts say that they remain firmly committed to CDs. Ross MacDonald, a Waterloo, Ont. freelance writer, says that he owns more than 4,000 records. MacDonald says that vinyl albums, however better viewed than CDs, have some

crises say he was worth. "Cds produce a less warm tone to me," and MacDonald "I have original pressings that sound much better."

Still, the security and accuracy of the new digital recording technologies is likely to triumph eventually over the values of disc. Said Sony's Wilson: "People are not well used to this technology and want to use what is familiar." Clearly, consumer electronics manufacturers are gambling that that assumption is correct—by providing consumers with a dazzling variety of choices.

Sony's new Mini Disc player-recorder: a dazzling array of choices





A patient in a sleep-disorder laboratory: reinforcing messages about medication

HEALTH

The Halcion debate

Ottawa lowers the dose of the sleeping pill

At one point in their lives, most people spend a few nights tossing and turning with insomnia. Stress at work, marriage breakdown, a death in the family or even jet lag can cause periods of sleeplessness. Last year, doctors diagnosed more than one million Canadians as suffering from insomnia. And in about one-third of the cases, they prescribed a drug called triazolam, or Halcion in the popular version marketed by Hoffmann-La Roche, U.S.-based Upjohn Co. Since it came onto the market in Canada in 1983, Halcion and its generic equivalents have become the largest-selling sleeping medications in the world. But increasingly, Upjohn has been plagued by allegations that the drug's side effects outweigh its benefits. Some patients using the drug have complained of short-term memory loss, agitation and even hallucinations. Responding to growing concerns over the drug's safety, Ottawa's department of health and southern labs last month ordered new restrictions that reduce both the size of Halcion dosages and the length of time patients can use it. But Ottawa's advisory co-ordinators did not and cannot settle the controversial drug.

Halcion is a member of a family of hypnotic drugs called benzodiazepines, which researchers developed during the early 1950s. Many physicians subsequently hailed Halcion as a

major advance over other drugs as a short-term treatment for insomnia. But in October, the British health ministry ordered Halcion off the market because of the growing concern about possible negative side effects. Two months later, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration in Washington imposed restrictions on Halcion, including a printed insert saying that the drug's possible side effects could include memory problems and dependence on the drug. Canadian health officials went even further, reducing the recommended period of continuous usage of the drug to 14 days from 31. In addition, Ottawa instructed doctors to reduce the starting dosage to 0.125 mg from 0.25 mg and cut the maximum daily dose for adults to 0.25 mg from 0.5 mg and for people over the age of 65 to 0.125 mg.

Sally Jackson Ford, a spokesman for Health and Welfare Canada in Ottawa, said that "there was nothing to indicate that the product should be taken off the market." She added, "There are not large numbers of side effects, and most of the concerns surrounded usage rather than the actual drug use." But some experts said the Ottawa should take tougher action against the drug. Said Dr. Joel Lewin, a Toronto physician who is the author of a 1984 book entitled *The Real Patients: A Critical Analysis of the Canadian Drug Industry*, "It would be

inconceivable that adverse reactions." Last August, Upjohn settled out of court with Grandberg; the details were not made public.

Upjohn officials say that within the next six months in Canada, Halcion will be sold in packages of seven pills rather than in bulk, to reinforce the message that the drug is not for long-term use. Now sold in about 50 countries, Halcion is Upjohn's third-best-selling drug—after an anti-insanity drug and a diabetes medication—representing seven per cent of the company's sales, or \$180 million annually. "What health officials feared was that there wasn't a problem with the safety of the drug," said Suzanne McCarron, a representative of Upjohn Co. of Canada. "What they think might be happening is that people are misusing the drug—doing their own dosing and taking it for far too long."

Many doctors agree that if Halcion is used properly, it can be helpful. Dr. Jonathan Fleming, co-director of the Sleep Disorders Program at the University of British Columbia's medical centre in Vancouver, says that most of Halcion's adverse effects are related to dosage strength and the length of time the drug is used. He added, "One of the problems with the medication is that when people suddenly stop taking it after a period of use, they experience rebound insomnia."

Meanwhile, recent concerns about Halcion have clearly dampened one prominent person's enthusiasm for the drug. Last week, White House spokesman Martin Flaherty announced that President George Bush would no longer take Halcion to combat jet lag on overseas trips, as he did for his recent visit to Japan. He said that Bush was "not taking it now due to the controversy over its use." Even if Upjohn survives the current consumer jitters, there will likely be more short-term insomnia looking for alternatives to Halcion—or opting for a few sleepless nights.

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HEALTH

The gene-hunters

Scientists find the root of a wasting disease

By the time Crystal Preston was 3½ months old, she could not suck formula from her bottle. For the next year, she had to be fed through a tube in her nose, and even now, at 7½ years of age, the 35-lb. Ottawa-area girl has to take food supplements every night through a tube in her stomach. She suffers from myotonic dystrophy, one of the most common forms of muscular dystrophy, a degenerative disease that attacks the nerves and muscles. As a result, she has been slow to learning to speak and is developing motor skills but lost voice. Roger and Linda Preston, who live with their daughter in Ottawa, Ont., welcomed reports that a group of medical researchers, including a Canadian team led by Ottawa's Robert Karmaliuk, had identified the genetic defect that causes myotonic dystrophy. Diagnosed Roger Preston, a 31-year-old electrician who carries the defective gene, but who does not suffer from the disease himself. "It's a major breakthrough,"

Medical experts said that by pinpointing the defective gene responsible for the disease, the researchers have opened the way to improved treatment—and even a cure—in the future. Writing in the respected British scientific journal *Nature*, researchers from Britain, Canada, the Netherlands and the United States reported that the defect which causes myotonic dystrophy is located on the 19th chromosome. (Each cell of the human body contains 23 pairs of chromosomes, which determine the genetic blueprint of every individual.)

After spending five years searching for research, Karmaliuk, who is director of the molecular genetics laboratory at the Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario in Ottawa, said that he was pleased by the amount of publicity the breakthrough generated. Said Karmaliuk, 43: "It was exciting to find the mutation, but the actual impact of it all didn't really strike me until I saw it on TV."

One immediate result of the discovery is that in the future, a simple blood test can be used to determine who carries the defective gene and, as a result, risks passing it on to their children. Pregnant women will also be able to find out whether their fetus has inherited the disease.



The Prestons, Karmaliuk (below) opening the way to improved treatment—and even a cure—in the future

"Now, we'll be able to test to see who has it," said Rick Hobbs, a spokesman for the Toronto-based Muscular Dystrophy Association of Canada, which provided some of the funding for the research. He added: "From there, we can work on how to solve it."

Myotonic dystrophy can manifest itself at any age and affects about one in every 8,000 people worldwide. In the Saguenay region north of Quebec City, the disease occurs in approximately one in every 500 people—the result of the gene defect's occurrence as an area first settled by a relatively small number of families, many of whose descendants still live there. Curiously, there is no cure for the disease, which may be transmitted through either parent. In one form, myotonic dystrophy usually appears in adolescence or early adulthood. Also known



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as Prader's disease, it causes wasting and weakness of the muscles, especially in the face, neck, arms and legs. In addition, the disease causes myotonia, which makes it difficult to relax contracted muscles. Researchers have discovered that myotonic dystrophy, unlike most genetic diseases, gets worse as it progresses from generation to generation.

Probing solutions to the many problems raised by the findings is a search that Kornelik is well equipped to carry out. After graduating from high school in South St. Marie, Ont., he studied zoology at the University of Toronto, earning a bachelor of science degree and later a PhD. In 1983, he joined the genetics department at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children as a postdoctoral fellow. "It was like going to another world," said Kornelik, who noted that the science of genetic engineering was still in its infancy. He worked on identifying and cloning, or copying, genes that caused such diseases as Tay-Sachs, a genetic disorder common among Ashkenazi Jews. Said Kornelik: "I learned a lot about how a gene does a gene."

Six years ago, Kornelik moved to his current job, but he recalls feeling that he was leaving Toronto for an uncertain future—and worse worries. His initial task in Ottawa was, in fact, to develop a research program for myotonic dystrophy. Because of the nearly 50,000 people in the province, Kornelik's team eventually amassed the largest record of families and individuals with myotonic dystrophy in the world. In 1986, Kornelik and his 15-member team of researchers joined up with the six other international teams of scientists in the field and devoted four years to searching through the millions of bits of genetic information that make up the 19th chromosome. Said Kornelik: "It's like that magic trick with the handkerchiefs—you pull out one gene and then the next gene and so on." He added that the Dutch team was approaching the middle of the chromosome from the opposite direction and, along the way, both teams were identifying each gene that they found. Together with the other two teams, scientists discovered the defect—an expanded region on the gene that causes the disease.

Kornelik says that he now plans to turn his attention to the clinical and biological questions of how the disease develops—and what can be done to prevent it. Said Kornelik: "We can begin to answer how the disease comes into play and design clinical approaches to treating it. This information will lead to a cure one day."

Kornelik plans to attend a series of conferences about avoiding myotonic dystrophy. That means leaving his wife, Maria, 41, his daughter, Yolanda, 23, and son Paul, 18—as well as his twice-weekly hockey games with hospital staff members. "I don't spend all my time in my lab," he said. "But my lab is really my hobby." Now, the long hours of work by Kornelik and his fellow researchers have paid off with the development of a wider knowledge for the physicians and thousands of other victims of a dreaded disease.

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NOVA UNDERWOOD

PEOPLE

SOUR NOTES AT THE SUMMER GAMES

Spanish-born superstar tenors José Carreras and Alfredo Kraus are duelling over who will sing at the opening ceremonies at this summer's Olympic Games in Barcelona. Carreras, director of music for the event, says that he will not invite Kraus to perform with such opera stars as Plácido Domingo and Victoria de los Angeles on July 25 because Kraus has often expressed objections to opening opera events. Kraus, 64, says that he wants to be invited anyway. He added: "I have been deliberately excluded. This is intolerant."

A royal joyride

Diana, Princess of Wales, took delivery of her dream car last week, a sleek, red Mercedes-Benz 500E, and only avoided the outrage of British tabloids, who accused her of being unimpressed. Diana is the first British royal ever to regularly drive a foreign-made car. According to news reports, the 31-year-old princess has long had her heart set on a German-made two-seater. An anonymous source at the *Daily Mail* newspaper said that Diana has fought a two-year battle with her husband, Prince Charles, 43, and other members of the Royal Family in order to have the \$155,400 sports car. She has even sold her Jaguar XJS. But British tabloids, whose industry has lost a major sliver for the past two years, expressed anger about the Mercedes. Declared James Athrie, a motor industry union representative: "Surely, at a time of a major depression, the Royal Family should be encouraging British's manufacturing industry wherever possible."



Diana: sporty two-seater



Nester: modest about challenge

A NEW CANADIAN HERO

Fresh from his Davis Cup upset over legendary Stefan Edberg on Jan. 31, Canadian amateur Daniel Nester says that he hopes to qualify as a professional at this week's International Indoor tennis championship in Memphis, Tenn. And despite his eventual Cup loss to Magnus Gustafsson, Nester is basking in the glory of his victory over Edberg. Last week, his father, Raymond, said that he was amazed by his son's "mental toughness" on the court. A shy Swedish Nester, who ranks 228th in the world, was far more vocal. Said the aspiring pro: "I didn't know I could play like that."

GOING TO THE CAPITAL'S RESCUE

Actor Dan Aykroyd has risen to the defence of Ottawa's beleaguered film industry office, in a Jan. 27 letter. Ottawa-born Aykroyd urges Mayor Jacques Habsont to maintain the seven-room operation, whose former officer, Terry McElroy, is threatened by budget cuts. Aykroyd, who lives in Los Angeles, told Habsont's staff he considers the capital to be an ideal filmmaking location. He added that he has recently completed a script about his star efforts in Ottawa and has discussed the project with Bill Murray and fellow Canadian John Candy. Said Aykroyd, 39: "Ottawa is a tremendously dramatic area of the world. It should be exploited."



Aykroyd: new RCMP project set in Ottawa

To sir, with love

Spide Lee's popularity as a Harvard lecturer is so high as it is for his movie starring. More than 1,200 students showed up for Lee's one course on Afro-American cinema—last most of them could not attend because the class had 80. The director of work controversial box-office hits as *Do the Right Thing* and *Angie* Avarand that he intends to be a tough teacher. Declared Lee, 34, whose new film, *Mulisha*, X, will be released this summer: "The students are going to have to write papers and work. No hectoring, no skirting in the class."

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BRIEF ENCOUNTERS

Torrid and taboo

Lovers break the rules in two new movies

CLOSE MY EYES
Directed by Stephen Polakoff

The story of an incestuous affair between a brother and a sister, *Close My Eyes* is one of the most impressive movies to emerge from Britain in years. Elegantly written and directed by English playwright Stephen Polakoff, it uses the secret video to dramatize sexual intimacy in an age of

fear and uncertainty. *Close My Eyes* opens a window on the wit, passion and melancholy of English decadence. It is superbly acted and lyrically photographed—lustrous with the sensuality of skin and landscape. Not since *Last Tango in Paris* (1972) has a film explored sexual obsession with such generous candour and insight.

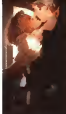
Richard (Clive Owen) and Nicole (Saskia Reeves) are estranged siblings who are drawn

together during a long, hot summer at a country-house in London. Nicole works as an office drone, but her life changes when she marries an economic anarchist named Sinclair (Alan Rickman), who lives as an elegant renegade musician. Then, against their better judgment, Richard and Nicole become involved. Inevitably, compromised with adultery, crosses the sexual taboo to giddy heights, and it is resolved in scenes of torrid love-making.

In time, Nicole wants to end the adventure, which has served as a tonic for her marriage. But Richard has become addicted to her. Meanwhile, Sinclair's suspicions are aroused, but he prefers to close his eyes. Phantasmagorically evocative, Rickman manages to be obsessive and sympathetic at the same time.

The characters form a classic triangle. But for a movie of such fine-tuned emotional detail, *Close My Eyes* has a sweeping social dimension. Richard works for an urban-renewal agency

opposing the pell-mell development of the London Docklands. His boss is dying of AIDS. And the camera captures the changing face of England with images of dramatic contrast—from the forest of massive cranes towering over the Thames, to the ancient tropical lushness of Surrey's riverbanks. Filmed over the course of 1990's unusually hot summer, *Close My Eyes* is a sultry work of warmth and light that can race in British film-making. And by depicting Eric and Nicole with such salutary elegance, it is an exceptional movie by any standard.



Bainger (left), Gere's hot

FINAL ANALYSIS
Directed by Phil Joanes

Set in San Francisco, *Final Analysis* tells a tale of two estranged sisters and a psychiatrist named Isaac (Richard Gere). On Isaac's couch, Dana (Clara Tomlinson) relives her mind. And in his bed, her sister, Heather (Kim Bainger), offers up her body—after dropping by her house as a dark and stormy night to give him some expert education about Dana's violent instincts. But Heather has a few wild impulses of her own, and when her husband calls up dead, the psychiatrist finds himself entangled in a mur-

der case. *Final Analysis* is billed as a psychological thriller. But the psychology goes only skin-deep. The movie does, however, deliver a lot of plot for the money, with enough clever twists to make up for shallow performances.

Many of the twists take place on the special stars of a lightshow. And screenwriter Wesley Strick, who wrote the recent remake of *Cape Fear*, has freely borrowed from Hitchcock's star-climbing suspense classic, *Verdict* (1958). But *Final Analysis* lacks the emotional depth of a vintage thriller. The supporting actors outshine the stars. As Heather's gangster husband, a reptilian Eric Roberts is especially effective. Gere and Bainger, meanwhile, simply look good and do the job. As Bainger's brother and Gere's husband, places in the star-studded light of the movie's mandatory sex scenes, the casting momentarily makes sense.

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Rock 'n' roll highway

A low-budget road movie lands on the money

HIGHWAY 61

Directed by Bruce Macdonald

There here of *Highway 61* is a small-town barber who owns a trumpet that he is too shy to play. A comically racist Canadian doctor, Pakey Jones (Don McKellar), is afraid to blow his own horn. One morning, he discovers the towns-

hip really liked it. Now if we can just get the tall guy on truck, it will be great." Added the director, "I've always been told that when you make a movie in Canada, you have to make it look like a genuine American location. But there's a specific area to our Canadian references that the Americans really celebrated."

The inspiration for *Highway 61* came from the Bob Dylan song *Highway 61 Revisited*. And

he shows really liked it. Now if we can just get the tall guy on truck, it will be great." Added the director, "I've always been told that when you make a movie in Canada, you have to make it look like a genuine American location. But there's a specific area to our Canadian references that the Americans really celebrated."

Highway 61 is by no means the first Canadian movie about a back-lane doctor trying to find the exit ramp to the big time. But it is more entertaining and accessible than most. And its indie sense of recent history touches a chord in American pop culture. It appeals to the same sense of humor as such award-winning TV shows as the now-defunct *Kevin Connolly and the City of the Future* and *North's Exposure*—both set just a hair's-breadth from the Canadian border. Suddenly, the north woods are fabulously weird. The husband in *Up And Highway 61* has landed right on the money.

Although it was made for just \$1.5 million, *Highway 61* has broken the lowest-release pattern usually assumed for modest Canadian movies. Opening across Canada this month, it will play in 15 American cities next month. And recently, it received enthusiastic notices at Robert Redford's prestigious Sundance Film Festival in Park City, Utah. "We had a bunch of critics there," Macdonald, 32, recalled in an interview last week, with characteristic modesty. "The first guy from the two-thous-



Partners (left), McKellar, Babington delightfully oddball

Macdonald says that for a long time, he did not realize that the highway actually existed. "I thought it went through some made-up place, some suburban nightmare place," he said. "I didn't find out it was a real highway until I was looking on a map in Illinois, when Dylan grew up." In fact, *Highway 61* cuts through the heart of North America, from Thunder Bay, Ont., to New Orleans. Macdonald says he sees the route as a "way back that traces the history of popular music to its roots."

The road also serves as a story line for a movie about thwarted musical ambition. Macdonald says that *Highway 61*'s Jones is an inversion of New Orleans jazz legend Buddy Bolden, the once-playing barber whoologized in novelist Michael Ondaatje's *Coming Through Slaughter* (1995). "The difference," said Macdonald, "is that Pakey Jones is a much better barber than a trumpet player."

Most of the movie's characters have a connection to music. Jackie Bangs, the seductive barber who takes Jones for a ride, has just quit the road crew of a heavy-metal band called Virus. And on the way to New Orleans, Bangs and Jones meet a variety of domestic musicians. Loping on an old bus, a stage father (Peter Onorati) coaches his three over-did daughters to spread "the good guy" across America. In a Memphis mansion, two mediocre rock stars, Otis (Art Bergmann) and Marga (Tracy Wright), release live chickens indoors and use guns to blast them down for dinner—while Sam Jones sings *It's Not Easy* on the sound track.

Highway 61's episodic vignettes combine to form a rich rock 'n' roll jumble, spiced with a dark sense of humor. The movie's rock villain is a well-dressed London named Mr. Skis (Rud Paré), an American fanatic who offers to buy up souls with contracts signed in blood. The youth Jones brand head had signed such a contract, and Mr. Skis wants the body. Pursuing Jones and Bangs down Highway 61, he gives the narrative its last-impetuous drive.

In the end, the story simply runs out of road and takes an easy detour to romance. But the movie is a joyride, sprinkled with a terrific social touch. And the winner—the glibly lack of consequence—is part of the charm. With fleeting glimpses of roadside kitsch, Macdonald gives his film the improvised texture of a travelogue. Meanwhile, McKellar, who wrote the script as well as starring in the movie, has crafted a deft, delectable comedy of Canadian manners. As Jones and Bangs are driving down the road, she suddenly asks him if he wants to have sex. "No," he replies. "The first, then."

Highway 61 neatly reviews the clichés of the Hollywood road movie. It is the woman who calls the tune and carries the weapon—seducing the hero as purgatory. As the barber, Macdonald finds just the right tone of polite menace. And Babington, his blue eyes transfixed with intrigue, looks uncharacteristically gleeful to be the gypsy queen. Both appeared in Macdonald's first feature, *Roadkill* (1994), another rock odyssey, which the now-rock director describes as a preview for the second. With *Highway 61*, he got it right. A movie made for a trip, it seems destined to put Macdonald on the map.

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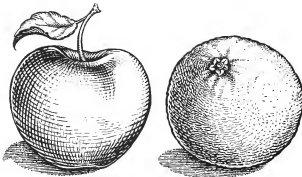
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Baghdad after a night of bombing: tension and revulsion behind Hussein's lines

BOOKS

The blitz of Baghdad

A CNN journalist recalls the Gulf War

LIVE FROM BAGHDAD: GATHERING
NEWS AT GROUND ZERO

By Robert Waser

(Newbridge, 303 pages, \$29.95)

The battle engulfed the Middle East, severely damaged some parts of Iraq and captured millions of TV viewers. And when the dust from Operation Desert Storm finally settled in February, one dear reader emerged: CNN. The Atlanta-based Cable News Network cleared the journalistic clouds of its competitors by running live, unscripted broadcasts for almost 17 hours after the blitz of Baghdad began on Jan. 16, 1991, 11:30—aid by willing permission to stay in Iraq after other Western journalists were expelled in late from Baghdad, Robert Waser, CNN's executive producer at the Iraq capital, chronicles the Baghdad/battlefront coverage of the Persian Gulf crisis. From his arrival in August, 1990, shortly after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, to his departure almost a week after the U.S.-led coalition launched its air attack.

Waser's account hits only the high points in the tense diplomatic showdown that led to war. It contributes little to historical analysis. And it is littered with gratuitous, self-aggrandizing remarks. But *Live from Baghdad* is also a lively, fast-paced reconstruction of events. Based on Waser's own diaries and notes, it provides an often brisk, sometimes poignant

glimpse into the fiercely competitive battle to broadcast news from behind enemy lines.

New CNN's senior European producer, Waser worked in Vietnam for ABC and NBC news and served as CNN bureau chief in Los Angeles and Jerusalem before going to Baghdad. There, journalists worked with official guides known as conductors and suffered starvation, surveillance and constant fear that the city would come under attack. The Iraqis accused the Western media of parroting official U.S. policy, while American politicians accused the media, often in particular, of allowing itself to be manipulated by Iraq President Saddam Hussein.

In his memoir, Waser looks out at CNN's critics. He says that Iraq officials granted rare special considerations not because the network unfairly earned favors, but because it had established good contacts with local officials and followed the rules. Still, Waser does raise ethical issues. All the networks provided footage Iraq officials for exclusive interviews and sought to ingratiate them with their TV ratings. And although the media traditionally challenge governments, Waser writes, "in Baghdad we were throwing in our lot with Uncle Sam."

Waser acknowledges that the Iraqis sometimes used CNN's presence for their own purposes. In one case, officials took his crew to a hospital in occupied Kuwait City in order to refute allegations that Iraq soldiers had plundered more than 500 ambulances and left babies



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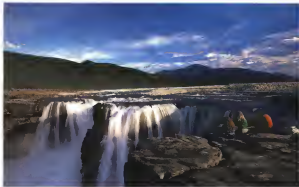
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CANADA'S NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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BOOKS

belated to do. The allegations have since been discredited. Even though CNN's correspondent reported that he had visited only one hospital and could not verify the allegations, the Iraq News Agency announced that CNN had deceived the mediator story to be false.

The CNN crew was compromised from the start. It was allowed into occupied Kuwait only on condition that it would not report on general conditions in the city. An Iraq official told Weiner that the network would jeopardize its chances of securing an interview with Hussein if it went back on that agreement. Weiner defends CNN's decision to follow the rules. "But then it's," he said at the time, "two versus Saddam Hussein and that's dropping the bottom line."

In addition to moral dilemmas, journalists in Iraq encountered technological difficulties, and it was Weiner's job to overcome them. In one case, he describes his harrowing efforts to set up a live place interview between CNN in Miami and Iraq Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz at a Baghdad TV studio. Writes Weiner: "I picked up a telephone, and waited for a dial tone. Nothing. Not a good sign. I checked the second phone. It was also dead. So were the third and fourth. Suddenly, looking down, I understood why. As ground-line telephones had indeed been provided, but something was missing. They were not connected to anything." Staring deadline, Weiner tried to light a cigarette, he writes, "but found it was refused to smoke and hyperventilate at the same time."

Often a personal account of job pressures and deadlines, *Live from Baghdad* also chronicles the late-night parties at the Al-Rasheed hotel, where some male reporters danced as women's clothing and everyone's goal was to "get in, get drunk, get down." Weiner details his battle with a lingering sty and, in a humorous vein, describes a "business and deodorizing salve" that played loudly male reporters. They called it Diddy Spinn Backing.

Unlike most of the Iraq or conflict authors ordered into the battle zone, the journalists in *Baghdad* could choose to leave at any time. As a result, their decision to stay was all the more courageous. In one poignant scene, Weiner recounts the Christmas that he spent with his family in Berlin before returning to Iraq for the countdown to war. The night before he left, Weiner sat on the floor watching his two young sons sleep. Later, "Elaine and the boys stood by the window as I loaded the van in the early-morning dark," he writes. "I thought she was crying, but I couldn't tell for sure."

Weiner, a self-professed pacifist, also developed a personal relationship with the Iraq officials who acted as his readers and sources. He describes a night shortly before his departure when reporters and Iraqis shared the last of their scotch and vodka. Ignoring the around-the-world wires, they listened to music and talked intimately about their lives. Writes Weiner: "It was one of the best nights I have ever spent anywhere, a deeper communion, to be sure, than I've ever had." *Live from Baghdad* is a flawed but entertaining memoir about an exhilarating time.

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The neglected self

Gloria Steinem recalls her difficult past

REVOLUTION FROM WITHIN
A BOOK OF SELF-ESTEEM
By Gloria Steinem
(Little, Brown, 377 pages, \$27.95)

Gloria Steinem, arguably the most famous feminist in the world, is 57 years old. And finally it shows—in the comfortable lines etched at her face, in her shoulder-length brown hair. Gone is the blond-streaked mane that belonged to the woman who for almost three decades lobbied on behalf of women's rights. As well as being the political standard-bearer for generations of

Steinem more introspective, she trades poetry only close to sounding self-loathed.

In the preface to the book—a compendium of her life advice, New Age explication and personal revelations—Steinem explains that writing it became a personal odyssey. She says that the book grew out of the realization that "people seemed to stop punishing others or themselves only when they passed some faith in their own unique, intrinsic worth." But her message, though clear to most women, is sometimes over-worked. And her insight is undermined by the excessive use of such aphorisms as "If we listen our bodies, they will bless us" or "Changes undertaken to please others do that but in most things undertaken to please ourselves do that too."

In the book, Steinem spends considerable time stressing the necessity of getting acquainted with the last child that she says lives in everyone. And she suggests a variety of techniques, including self-hypnosis, yoga and meditation, to achieve self-knowledge. Steinem describes her own liberating experiences during hypnosis with her pet self. She writes: "It was odd to discover this untamed and spontaneous child. . . . How could I have lost the freedom and wildness this little girl had?"

But she also reveals the deprivation of her adolescent years in a working-class district of Toledo, Ohio: her parents had separated when she was 10, leaving her to care for a mother who was incapacitated by depression and depression. It was not until Steinem was in her 50s that she began to examine the consequences of that neglect. She discovered that her own reluctance to have children grew out of the burden of caring for her mother during the years before she finally escaped to university. Following her graduation from exclusive Smith College in Massachusetts, Steinem says that she assumed she would do what

most women in the 1950s did—get married, after traveling to India, she returned to work as a freelance journalist during the 1960s, gradually becoming attracted to the feminist movement. Then, in the 1970s and 1980s, she devoted most of her energy to Ms. magazine, until she and co-publisher, Patricia Carbine, sold it to an Australian company in 1987, leaving Steinem with the free time to begin writing *Revolution from Within*, and to engage in self-examination.

For a woman who once claimed that "the

examined life is not worth living," her book is remarkably forthcoming. Steinem writes about her struggle with breast cancer in 1986. She reveals her surprisingly tolerant attitude toward cosmetic surgery—she had her eyelids lifted a few years ago, but says that she has not had a face-lift. And in a chapter on love and romance, she discusses her attraction but short-lived romance with wealthy real estate developer Mort Zuckerman, a relationship that caused other members of the feminist movement to accuse her of selling out.

Without specifically naming him, Steinem explains that her relationship with Zuckerman began after almost two decades of work at Ms. "In this time of exhaustion came a man different from others I had known." One night, Zuckerman sent his car to pick her up at the airport and, she writes, "its sheltering presence loomed at all proportion." But the relationship did not last. "I had to suppress the thought that his wretched house could more than several years' work of hands for the entire women's movement in this country."

Clearly, her broken love affair, cancer and the process of growing older have changed Steinem. She is still getting around the constant spinning on behalf of women. She is still a consulting editor at Ms. But she has rediscovered the Manhattan apartment that for years was little more than a repository for boxes of her books and papers. She has become a late-in-life convert to weight training. And for one of the few times in her life, she has no boyfriend. The revolution continues—Gloria Steinem.

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BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *Murder & Writing Sports, Dennis (2)*
- 2 *Giffin and Solow, Emma (1)*
- 3 *Whittemore, Tim, About (3)*
- 4 *Proven, Lynn, Killers (4)*
- 5 *Mac, Linda*
- 6 *The French had Good, Chris*
- 7 *Sugar Street, Melrose (8)*
- 8 *Whittemore, Tim, About (3)*
- 9 *How Many Men Did, Gail*
- 10 *Proven, Lynn, Killers (4)*

NONFICTION

- 1 *Revolution from Within, Steinem (1)*
- 2 *The Tempest of Canada, Irving (4)*
- 3 *The New Canada, Manning (7)*
- 4 *Proven, Lynn, Killers (4)*
- 5 *Proven, Lynn, Killers (4)*
- 6 *The Value and the Name, Whittier and West (3)*
- 7 *Walters on World War II, Le, Risher (8)*
- 8 *The Devil's Candy, Salzman*
- 10 *Revolution from Within, Steinem (1)*

(1) Previews last week

Compiled by Brian Robson

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Considering the fact that the average Nissan contains just about 11,000 parts, it's surprising how rarely anything serious goes wrong.

But if something does, it's not your problem.

It's ours.

The Nissan Satisfaction Commitment™ is the most comprehensive full-line customer care program ever offered in Canada.

And you don't pay one penny extra for it. It's standard equipment on every 1992 vehicle we sell.

Our major component, powertrain and full perfor-

mation warranties meet or beat those of virtually every automobile manufacturer in Canada.

But they're missing some things some automobile manufacturers are very generous with.

The fine print. Things like transfer fees. And deductible charges.

INTRODUCING THE NISSAN SATISFACTION COMMITMENT.

THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE FULL-LINE CUSTOMER CARE PROGRAM IN CANADA.

6 YEAR/100,000 KM MAJOR COMPONENT WARRANTY.

6 YEAR/100,000 KM EMISSION CONTROLS WARRANTY.

6 YEAR/UNLIMITED MILEAGE TIRE PERFORATION WARRANTY.

3 YEAR/80,000 KM COMPLETE VEHICLE WARRANTY.

3 YEAR/UNLIMITED MILE ROADSIDE ASSISTANCE.

24-HOUR TOLL FREE HELPLINE.

See your dealer for details.

Our complete vehicle warranty requires

warranty is every bit. We answer to an even unique. It's complete over higher authority: the law. Our entire line. From feature.

basic Sentra to a full. Freon in car air conditioning accounts for 25%

Our emission control of the CFCs used around warranty not only exceeds the home. So every Nissan all the domestic and market in Canada is now Japanese imports, it is equipped for 100% freon exceeds what the law requires recovery and recycling.

Last but not least, we're introducing a 24-hour toll-free Helpline for roadside assistance anywhere in Canada or the USA.

We'll tow your car, change your flat, boost your battery, bring you gas, even unlock your car if you've locked the keys inside. Free, for the first three

years you own your car.

We'll even help you plan your trip. And more. See your dealer for all the specifics that wouldn't fit on this page.

You see, your relationship with Nissan doesn't end with the smile and handshake at the dealership. It starts there.

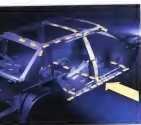
We believe it's about time companies took responsibility for the products they sell and for the satisfaction of the people who buy them.



BUILT FOR THE
HUMAN RACE



AN AIR BAG IS ONLY AS GOOD AS THE CAR IT'S ATTACHED TO.



Air bags, Hugo Mellander believes, are giving people a false sense of security.

Mellander is head safety engineer for Volvo in Sweden.

"I don't think people realize an air bag is designed to work in conjunction with a seat belt and only in frontal impacts," says Mellander, "furthermore, frontal impacts account for only 36% of all accidents."

How will a car react the other 64% of the time? In side impacts (20% of all accidents)? In rear end collisions (7%)? Rollovers (12%)? Multiple impacts (17%)?

"These are the questions people should be asking," says Mellander.

These are the questions the engineers of Volvo have been answering for over 60 years. Volvo engineers pioneered crumple zones to absorb crash energy.

The 3 point self adjusting seat belt was invented by Nils Bohlin, a Volvo engineer.

Volvo began putting a steel reinforced

passenger cage into all their cars not last year, or five years ago, but three decades ago.

"The increased focus on safety by the car industry and the public pleases us," says Mellander.

"Now that people have their eyes open to the importance of safety," he adds, "they should understand the differences between how car companies approach safety."

These differences have never been more evident than in the new 960.

A car that's years ahead of meeting U.S. government standards for side impact protection.

The first Volvo to have a 6-cylinder, 24-valve engine coupled with a sophisticated drivetrain adaptable to driving conditions.

A car that Mellander believes is the epitome of everything Volvo has ever learned about building automobiles.

"It is the ultimate proof that safety is not something you can just add on to a car, but rather has to be engineered in from the very beginning."

Drive safely.

VOLVO